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LOG CABIN SALES COMPANY

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DEDICATION

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED TO THE THOUSANDS OF
INDUSTRIOUS MEN AND WOMEN WHO
POSSESS ENOUGH INGENUITY TO DO THEIR OWN
BUILDING.

Foreword

Within each of us there is a latent desire which is aroused annually at a beckon from the country-side, open fields or trout streams, yes and from the stately pines, to join in a carefree existence of merriment and leisure. In answer to this call, millions of persons each year flock to the inland lakes, streams, and country-side, to escape the pent-up existence of city dwelling. Each year the number of such migrations has been increasing and now to encounter a person who does not spend a few days or weeks out of the year in the country, is indeed, a rarity.

Most people at some time or another, feel a strong urge to possess a place they can call "their own" on a lake, or somewhere in the country, an ambition which surprisingly few ever realize. More and more people each year are purchasing lake or country lots, intending some day to build their own home. For many these hopes are dashed because of the brief time at their disposal during which to do such erecting. Others are at a loss on just how to proceed. In most outlying areas, contractors are scarce during the rush season, and the owner is too occupied with his own work or business when the season is over.

Others are unable to determine their cost in advance because of their inability to obtain bids and values of materials which go into the completion of their home. Still others, while handy with tools, who are excellent mechanics, lack the "KNOW-HOW" and as a result never get started.

In this book we shall endeavor to supply this "KNOW-HOW" through illustrations and explanations of a simplified procedure designed for use of such materials and such methods of construction as will cut labor costs by as much as 50%.

The collection of plans in this book are representative of what we believe to be the best in vacation home and year round living designs. In furnishing construction details we are endeavoring to set specific procedure which when followed will avoid the danger of costly errors and waste of valuable time. For those intent upon obtaining more specific details, working plans are available for each design. They are complete with every construction detail and embody a complete material and mill list. Together with this book we believe the "KNOW-HOW" of building any of the homes contained in this book has been provided.

I cannot overemphasize my deep appreciation for the splendid co-operation and careful painstaking effort of my designer and artist, Mr. J. W. Gutbrod.

The experiences of the Author are widespread, covering every phase of log construction, and in separating the wheat from the chaff, sets forth methods which are proven and bear out great savings. Many persons, who heretofore, never were able to build a birdhouse, today boast of having completed their own lake cottage, cabin, or summer home.

We sincerely hope the information contained herein will enable our readers to gain sufficient "KNOW-HOW," so they too can tackle the job with complete confidence and point with pride to their accomplishment; more than that, feel the affinity to their very own log cabin which can be experienced only through the knowledge that the very structure reflects the results of their very own skill and ingenuity.

Faithfully yours,

Harry M Lewartz

Preference for Log Construction

Out of the past centuries has emerged a desire to live in a primitive atmosphere reflecting the kinship to our early settlers. Log cabins offer the most realistic approach to this atmosphere when situated in a wooded area surrounding lakes, or on banks of rivers or streams. Rustic in appearance, they create a beautiful scene particularly pleasing to the lovers of outdoor

life. Many types of construction materials are used in the attempt to create an effect to blend with the surroundings, but none seem to afford the charm and rustic beauty that log buildings provide. Realizing this factor, the demand for log structures has been increasing steadily to a point where it is becoming a substantial industry, employing thousands of workers.

The Economy of Log Construction

The desire for log structures is further augmented by the economy factor, both in time required and material costs. The use of prefabricated, easy-to-assemble sectional units, and completely prefabricated homes, has further simplified the problem. These units when built at the plants are usually more substantial, and with materials more readily available for sizing, are precision engineered and built. Windows and doors are usually pre-fit so the time required for erection is reduced to an absolute minimum. Procedure for erection is furnished and instructions are simple and easy to follow, thus enabling the builder to complete the structure with the least possible man hours, and affording a greater opportunity for more people to do their own building.

However, the basic factor of economy in log construction is use of half logs so the smooth side of the log can be finished to form the inside wall. Thus, the half logs form the outer walls, giving a natural Knotty Pine or Cedar interior, at the same time eliminating costly siding, studding, and sheathing, plus the additional man hours which when measured in terms of wages reflect a tidy sum. Hence, the utmost saving is afforded in prefabricated half-log vertical log structures. These logs are made weather-tight by the use of a spline which is inserted into the side of each log giving better protection than tongue-andgrooved construction; as the spline being more flexible, can take up the contraction or expansion more uniformly.

Pre-fabricated Sections Vs. Loose Logs

When building a log cabin the question of time is an allimportant factor. To a person with plenty of leisure time and a desire to spend it thusly, erecting a cabin with loose logs may in some cases prove economical. Such loose logs may be purchased cheaper and if the person who is building is familiar with such construction, he can erect his own building with loose logs. These can usually be purchased ready-milled and furnished for erection.

However, precision engineering and mass production have brought the price of ready-built units to a level not much above the cost of loose logs. It must be remembered that all of the tedious work of sizing, cutting proper lengths, framing of windows and doors, etc., has been completed at the factory. Windows, doors, and frames come pre-fit, and it is only necessary to set the sections in place and fit the hardware and trim.

Some concerns even furnish rafters and joists pre-cut so

that the erection of the roof and floor structures is also simplified. A few manufacturers have tried to provide pre-built roofs and floor structures but this idea has not proven entirely practical. In the case of roof sections, usually the sections are too heavy and cumbersome to handle and require more help than is usually available for setting them in place. However, where cabin widths do not exceed eighteen feet, roof sections can be reasonably well handled.

In the case of floor sections, this presents a different problem as such sections are usually difficult to fit and interfere with the rigidity necessary to give a building the required structural strength. The joists should extend from outer wall to the girder or beam and sub-flooring should be laid diagonally to provide firmness. Hence, the floor structure would best be constructed using conventional methods.

Climatic Influence in Log Construction

The lack of a proper explanation of the climatic effects on log buildings is conspicuously missing in the advertising matter put out by manufacturers. We believe this subject should be freely and openly discussed so the prospective purchaser of logs or log cabins will be fully apprized of such effects. Some concerns produce kiln-dried logs which are, in the opinion of many persons, the finest obtainable. This, however, is debatable, as it is the writer's belief that a log which has been air-dried for six months or more will combat climatic changes as readily, and with the least amount of expansion and contraction. This is due in part to the slow process of drying and the infiltration of natural sunlight permitting the sun's beneficial rays to penetrate

over a long period of time — thus, the wood is thoroughly seasoned. Pine and Cedar are the most desirable types of logs as they retain their form and will not warp or twist.

The effect of moisture, however, varies in different localities and is governed by the amount of humidity in the air. When drying has reduced the moisture equal to the atmospheric condition, its content will vary in equal proportion with the humidity contained in the air. Hence, as the humidity drops, the moisture content will be less and consequently be higher as the humidity rises. Splines used in log construction take up the resultant expansion and contraction which takes place under such conditions.

Vertical Logs Vs. Horizontal Logs

Before going too deply into the controversial issues of which is better, the reader should be familiar with the various types of logs suitable for such construction. The early settlers used only horizontal logs. These were usually full, round, and the crevices were filled with mud to keep out the cold, and at their best were crude in their entirety. As has always been the trend in the American "Way of Life," personal initiative and progress overcame the defects in such construction and later most log homes were built of hand-hewn logs with mortised corners. These were held together with spikes, sometimes two feet in length, which were driven through the logs to form a rigid wall. Smaller round logs of equal proportion also were used vertically in smaller structures, but there again the refinements of present day construction were missing.

The scarcity of suitable timber properly seasoned for horizontal log construction, plus the high cost when obtained together with the need of skilled axmen trained for the type of work forced the industry to find suitable substitutes for full log walls of cabins. Hence the use of half

round logs has been most successfully developed with the result that the price will allow almost anyone to have a log summer home or to develop structure into a suitable permanent home. Vertical half-log construction, which has been developed and is now quite generally used, permits the use of logs that are cut from spruce, pine and cedar forests for years untouched because of their declining market for commercial sale. These logs are ideal when cut far enough in advance of use and allowed to dry for a period of at least six months.

Up to the present time the industry has developed many types of logs. In many cases the centers are cut out of large logs, and this lumber is then converted into dimensional lumber leaving the outer part of the logs commonly called "slabs," three to four inches in thickness. These logs are then peeled with draw knives, leaving enough bark on to give a rustic appearance. After going through a milling process, where they are grooved for splines and planed, they are ready for use. In this process Norway pine, white pine or cedar is usually used.

Fireplace and Chimney Construction

A log cabin without a fireplace is as illogical as a rowboat without oars. This applies to all types of cabins. As for the less pretentious hunting and fishing cabin or lodge, lake cottage or bungalow, efficient cooking and heating equipment frequently involves the installation of safe and efficent smoke pipes, flues and attendant construction. By observing the simple rules of building a fireplace or chimney, disastrous fires and interrupted vacations can be avoided. The two main objectives in building a fireplace or chimney are (1) to avoid smoking; (2) avoid leakage. Smoking can be overcome by following simple rules as outlined below, that is, by providing a smokeshelf, placing the throat of the chimney eight inches above the top of the fireplace opening.

Leakage can be overcome by installation of fire flues in the chimney proper. The best material for fireplace construction is local stone. Large boulders can be broken to reveal their inner beauties and make them convenient to handle. Brick or concrete are out of place in a woods or rustic setting.

From the standpoint of appearance, an outside chimney rising from one end of the cabin is desirable. It can easily be reached for repairs in later years if it becomes necessary. On the other hand, an outside chimney becomes a matter of personal choice. It radiates "good cheer" and that certain "atmosphere." Some people even construct outside barbecues at the base of massive chimneys, much to their pleasure.

Determining the size of the fireplace is regulated somewhat by the size of the room. Primarily the opening should be wider than it is high. For instance, the first step in

building a fireplace is the setting of a footing which should be made of coarse concrete having a mixture of 1 part cement, 3 parts sand, and 5 parts gravel. In no case should this be less than 12" thick. The ground on which it rests should be hard and firm. The base of the entire chimney should be either brick, poured concrete, or concrete block. If there is a basement, concrete block is recommended since there would be room for an ash pit below the fireplace proper.

The placement of the damper is very important and should be set as shown on detail.

As many as three flues can be placed in a chimney built above a fireplace, as would be required if the house had a basement, and there was a fireplace in the basement, in addition to a furnace. Under no circumstances should a furnace smokepipe be connected to a fireplace flue.

A flue lining is a very important part of any chimney and insures even, uniform draft. These linings can be purchased on the market and should be used. Not using them exposes a cabin or home to fire hazards.

Firebrick should line the hearth walls and floors. This can also be purchased on the market. These brick, unlike other brick are always used on edge, and are laid 2" thick and 4" high.

For fireplaces that are entirely within the interior of the cabin and are not exposed to the weather until they pass through the roof can be built up of common brick around the hearth or firebox, and changed to stone when they pass through the roof.

Steel units replacing the firebrick, and which take much

of the guesswork out of building fireplaces, are on the market. They circulate the heat in very much the same manner as a furnace, having warm air outlets (usually on the sides) and cold air inlets. It is necessary only to set the unit in its proper place, atop the chimney base and build masonry around it. The damper is built into these units. It is necessary to bring the fireplace farther into the room when using steel units, since the inlets and outlets are on the sides. Instruction sheets are furnished with them, and if followed no difficulty should be encountered. Size of flue to be used is shown on instruction sheet.

Where no fireplace is used and only a stove or furnace flue is needed, a concrete block chimney with tile lining is adequate. A base not less than 6" wider than the four sides of the chimney and 12" thick of concrete is a must. Do not build chimneys on wooden platforms. If chimney extends downward to a basement a metal cleanout door should be provided. An opening six feet in width should have a minimum of 30 and a maximum of 40 inches in height. A fireplace opening can be compared to a reflector on an automobile headlamp or other source of more or less concentrated light. In the fireplace, heat waves must be reflected by the back and sides of the fireplace into the room. This is the only possible way a fireplace can heat a room, other than by direct radiation from the fire itself. A fireplace does not circulate heat as an air furnace or stove does. On the contrary, it sucks in cold air, sometimes to the discomfort of occupants of the building, and sends it together with hot gasses up the flue. Here the necessity of a heat retainer is obvious and by spending a few extra dollars for such a device much of the wasted heat can be made to provide that much needed comfort. See construction details page 63.

A Few Hints on Picking a Log Cabin Site

Choice of the actual site for a cabin depends on drainage, view, shelter from storms, sunlight, ease of access, and so on. Probably the best location is one on a gentle slope, which assures that rain and snow will drain off, with the front of the cabin facing the center of interest and the principal windows placed to catch the prevailing breezes. A slope is somewhat more difficult to build on than flat land, but in wet weather you won't find puddles in front of the door and the floor won't get damp. Remember, you don't have tile sewers to carry off the water. Too steep a hillside makes building even more expensive, calling either for excavation or extra foundations. While a hillside is attractive, it's pretty tiresome lugging supplies uphill.

If you build on a slope or hillside, find out about the normal rainfall. You may need a watershed at the upper side of your lot to keep the run-off from trickling down into your cabin. A shallow ditch or a low wall is enough protection but a necessary one.

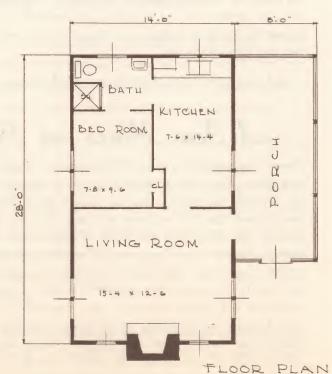
Here are a few other details to think about: How near is the lot to a good road? It doesn't have to be close to a main highway, but is it possible to reach your lot with a fair amount of convenience? Can you get supplies or help in case of emergency without too great effort? Next, how's the water supply?

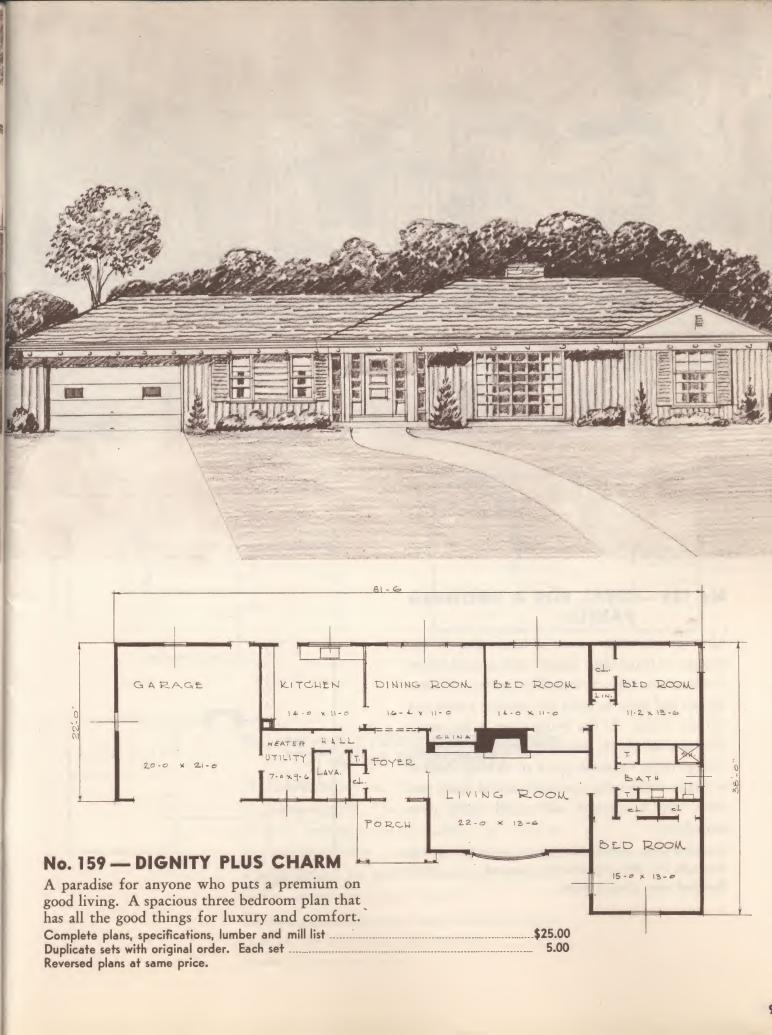


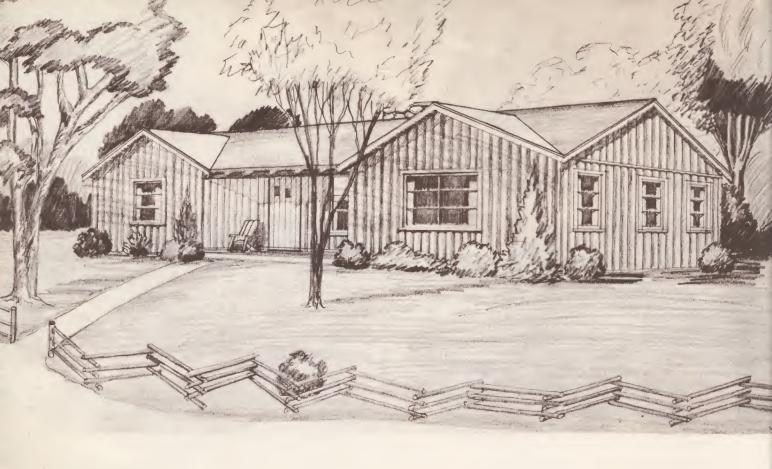
No. 119 - ON A KNOLL

Situated on a knoll or sloping terrain, this cottage is designed to accentuate snugness. The closed-in porch offers an opportunity to enjoy fresh air and gentle breezes yet is protected against the elements which sometimes make staying in desirable. The fireplace can be constructed with stones gathered from the suroundings. Simple informality is manifest throughout.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$10.00 Duplicate sets with original order. Each set................................. 5.00 Reversed plans at same price.

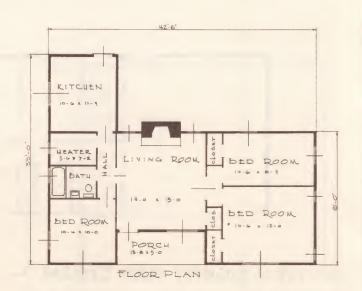




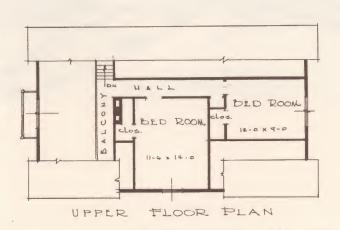


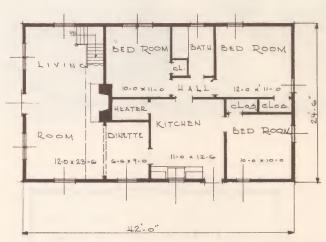
No. 125 — IDEAL FOR A GROWING FAMILY

Most people today want a house that is big enough to house their family well, a yard where children can play, a vegetable garden, a flower garden and space to spare for outdoor games and outdoor living. If the living room is too small, eliminate the porch. It's very simple in this plan. Instead make a terrace, place an awning above it or better still let the trees provide the shade you need. Do it yourself and you'll really have something.







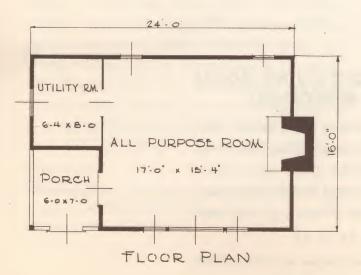


FLOOR PLAN

No. 158 — A STUDIO LIVING ROOM AND 5 BEDROOMS!

This is a plan that can take a lot of living. Ideal for a large family. The studio living room with its rustic balcony gives that added rustic charm so much desired for country living. Each room is large enough for good comfort, yet the overall dimensions are only 24' by 42'.





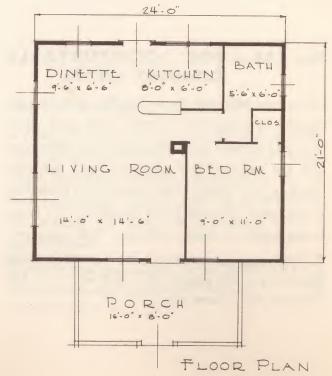
No. 160 — THE ROGUE

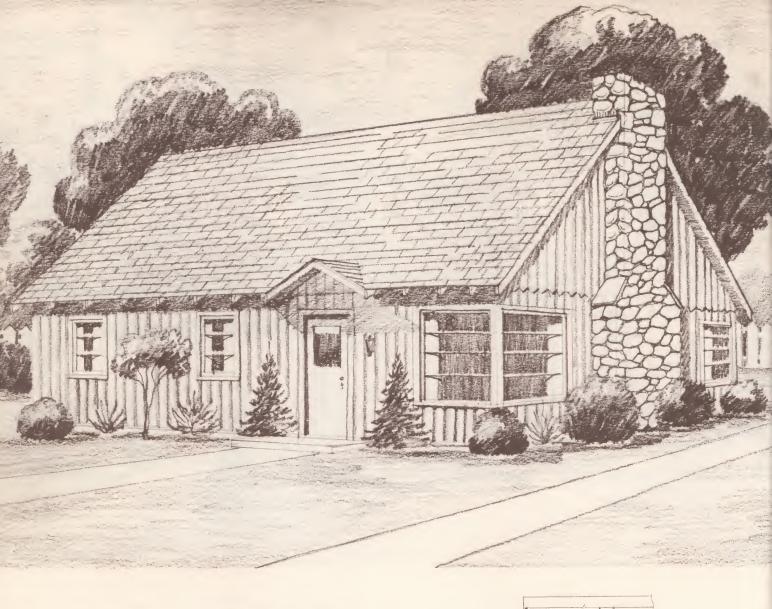
Really a Sportsman's delight. What could be more ideal for a club-house or a hunting or fishing shack. A living room cheered by a fireplace for chummy atmosphere. A utility room to store the gear, supplies, and of course a deep freeze to preserve the game.



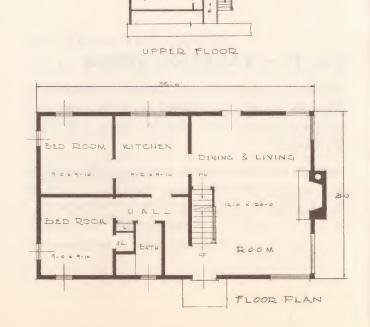
No. 115 — VACATION HOUSE

Words cannot express its livability and charm. Properly placed on a wooded site with open, unobstructed views this vacation house will be a joy forever.

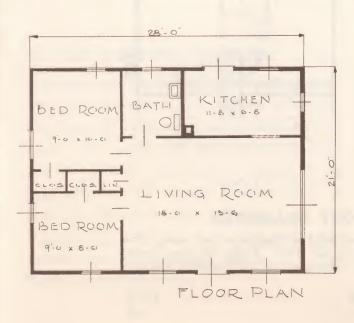




No. 150 — FOR COMFORTABLE COUNTRY LIVING



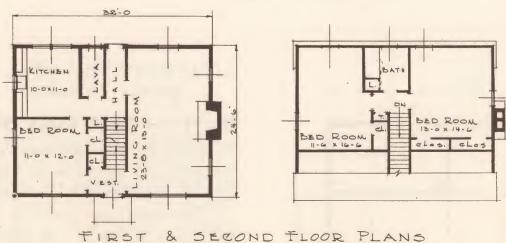




No. 111 - "EASY DOES IT"

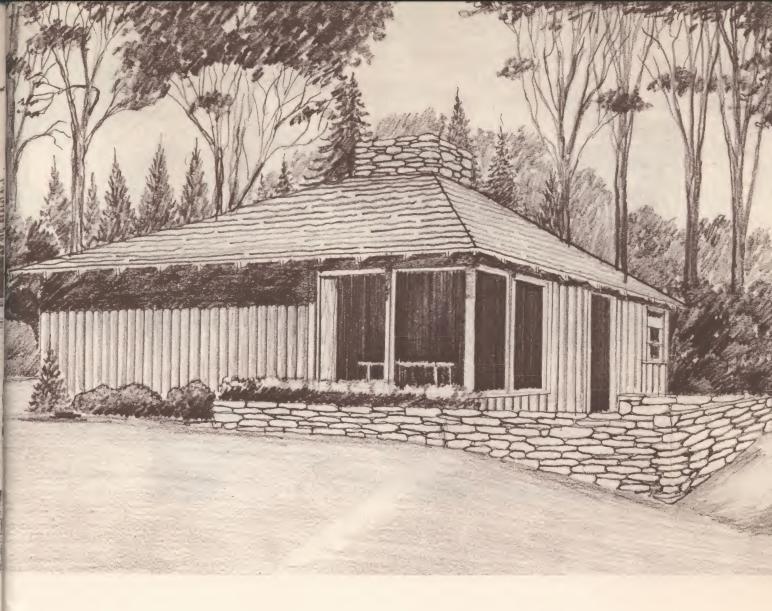
It's only 21 by 28 but spaciousness and economy were given high priority in the designer's mind. Note the liberal window arrangement; the hip roof that blends right in with the hilly terrain. No wonder this design is so popular for that secluded spot.





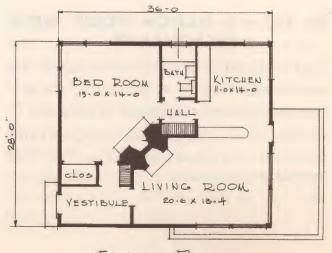
No. 153 — FOR COMFORT UNLIMITED

That's just what you'll get in this plan. The living room is in truth a living room. Here you can eat and entertain in it. The quiet dignity and charm of this log home results from simplicity of line and good planning. What a background for those precious antiques! Full basement shown in this plan.

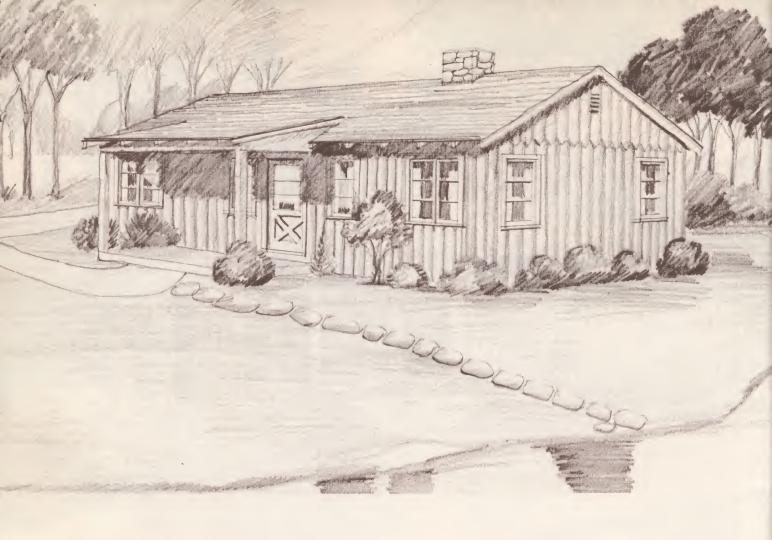


No. 145 — GOING MODERN

The smart and distinctive fireplace arrangement serves two purposes. The chimney will carry flues from the living room and the bedroom fireplaces. The native stone used for the chimney and terrace adds a great deal of charm to this very attractive and unusual vacation home. A good plan for comfortable livability.

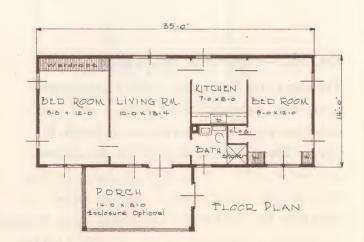


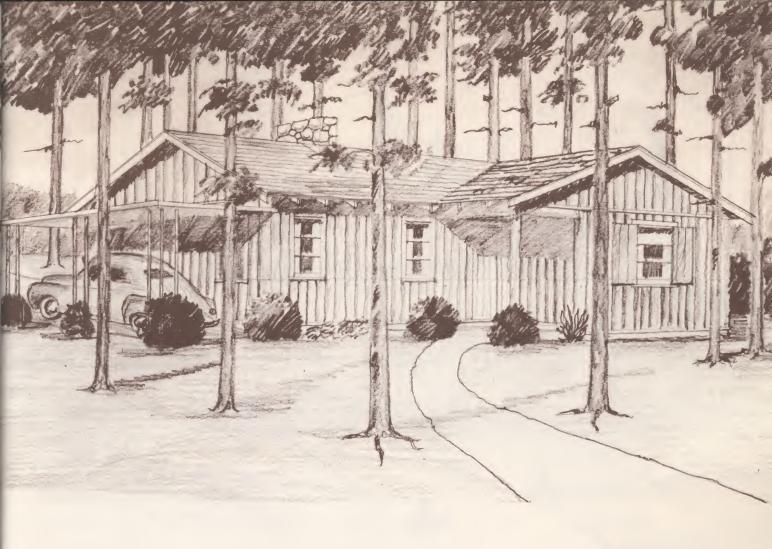
FLOOR PLAN

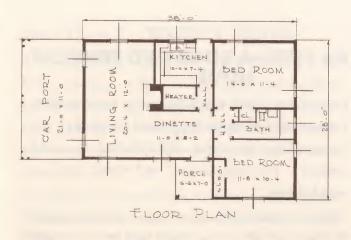


No. 128 — A RANCH HOME WITH PERSONALITY

Good living and well being can be had in this small rambler that is so pleasing to the eye. Definitely a practical approach to economy.



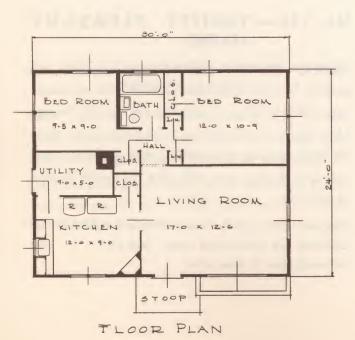




No. 136 — THRIFTY PLEASANT LIVING

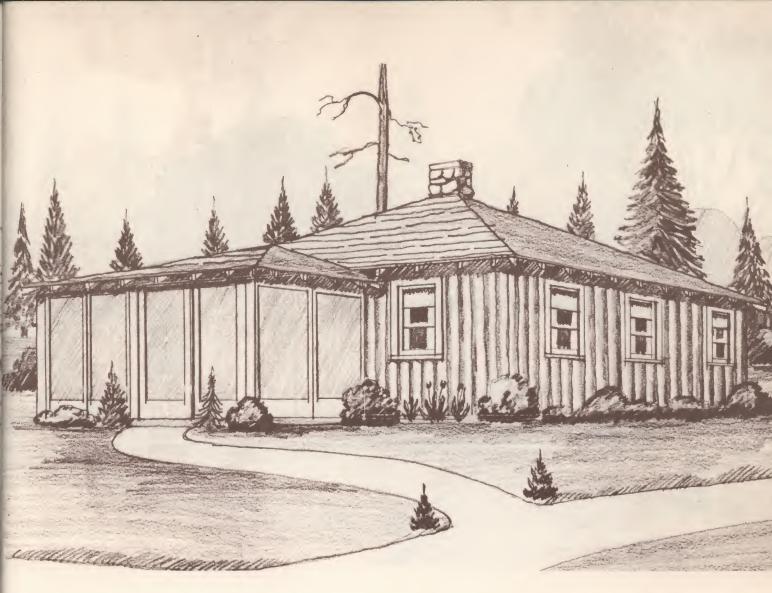
Here is a plan that will pay you dividends for greater livability the year 'round. Its spaciousness will provide comfortable day-to-day living. Here we have a bedroom wing that can be shut off from the rest of the house thus assuring more privacy. A plan that will take the entire family in its stride.





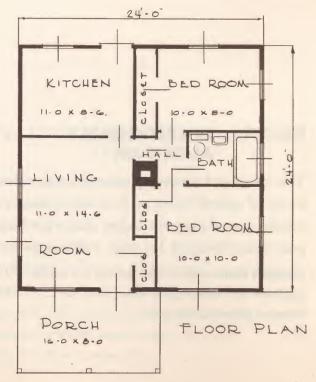
No. 150X—A GOOD TWO BEDROOM HOME

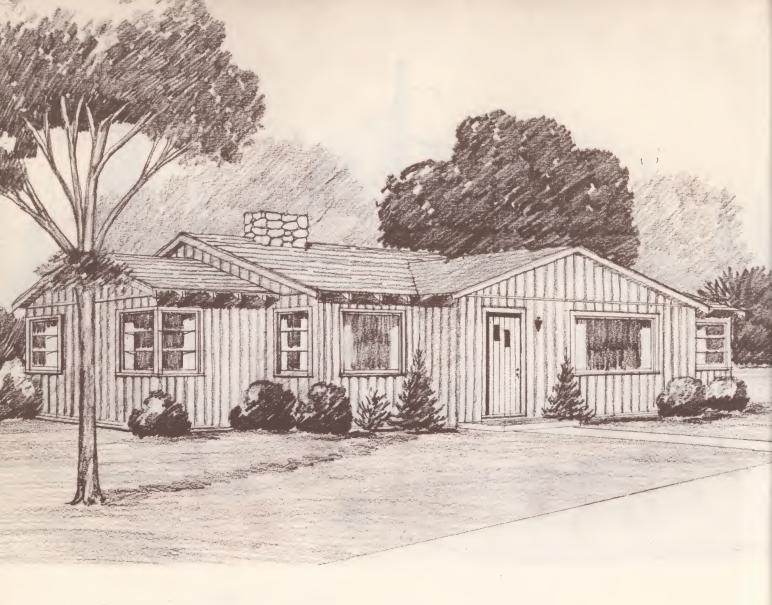
Everything about this design is in keeping with the general feeling of functional simplicity. It's an excellent floor plan and planned for solid comfort. For best privacy and views choose a wooded plot.



No. 117 - A FRIENDLY PLACE

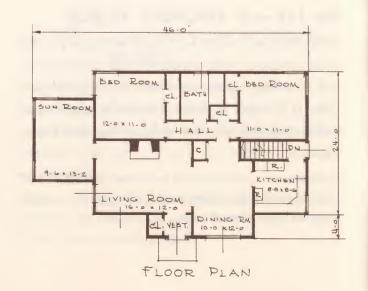
And sweet as it can be. Here we have a four room menage with comfort and convenience and boasting a generous porch for lazy relaxation. It is simple in design, modest in appearance and economical to build. A good vacation home plan.

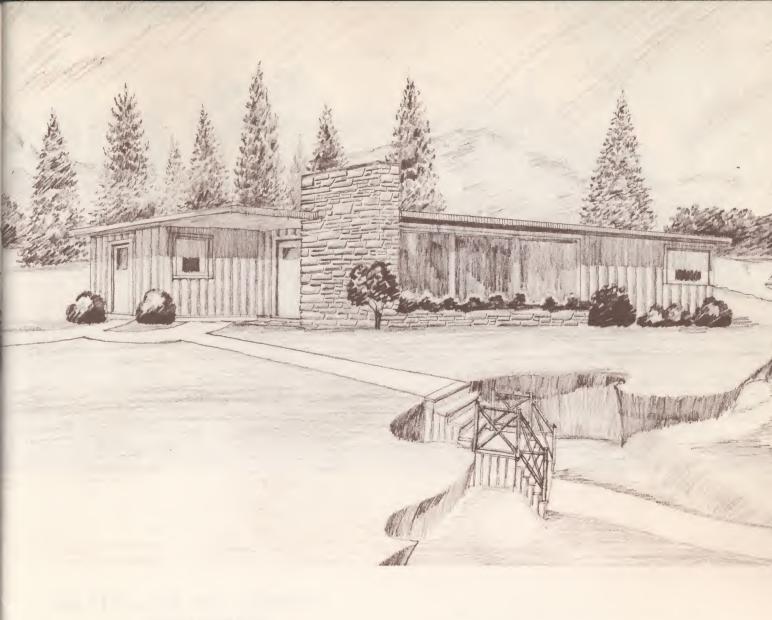


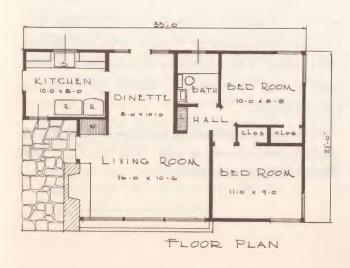


No. 154 — TRADITIONALLY AMERICAN

This lovely and pleasantly arranged plan reflects an air of orderly living with its economical and efficient use of space. A happy choice for better year 'round living at less cost. Full basement.

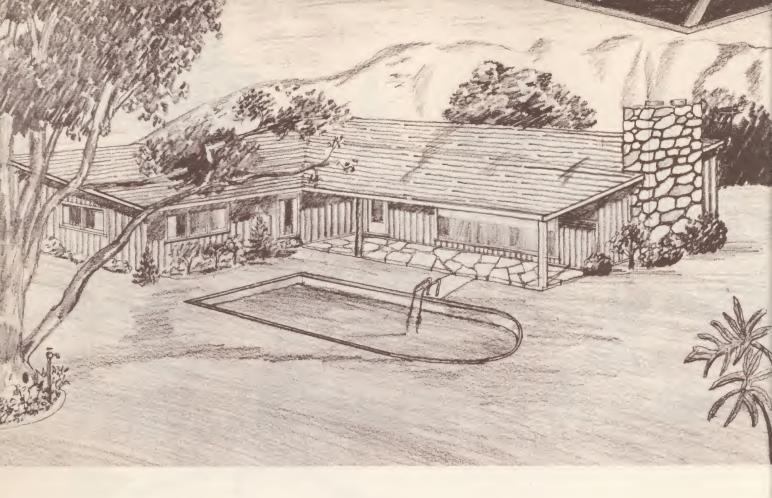


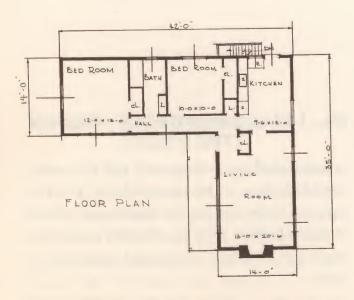




No. 137 — CALIFORNIA RANCH TYPE

Low and rambling in design and with an uncluttered look about it, we can readily see why this gorgeous home catches the imagination of the would be builder. Here is a plan that exemplifies simplicity. It is easy to erect and economical in aspect.





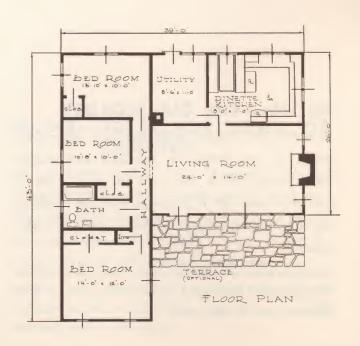
No. 157 — FOR INDOOR-OUTDOOR LIVING

An exquisite two bedroom plan that offers the ultimate in gracious indoor-outdoor living. It's L-shaped and has large window areas to capture every view. The attractive sloping roof is substantial and economical. Outside entrance to full basement.



No. 118 — FOR THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

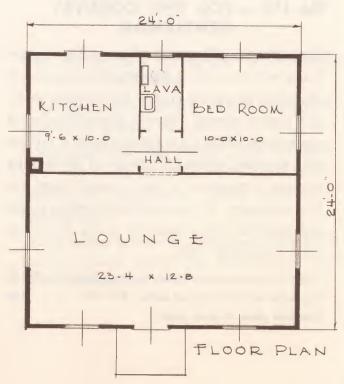
If you like the informality of easy going country living with everything modern planning has to offer, then here is the kind of house you've probably always wanted. Here is exemplification of spaciousness where the maximum space is utilized with no waste, where the privacy of the sleeping quarters is manifest in their removal from the living quarters. It is an excellently proportioned and practical plan. Ideal for a site abounding with spectacular vistas.

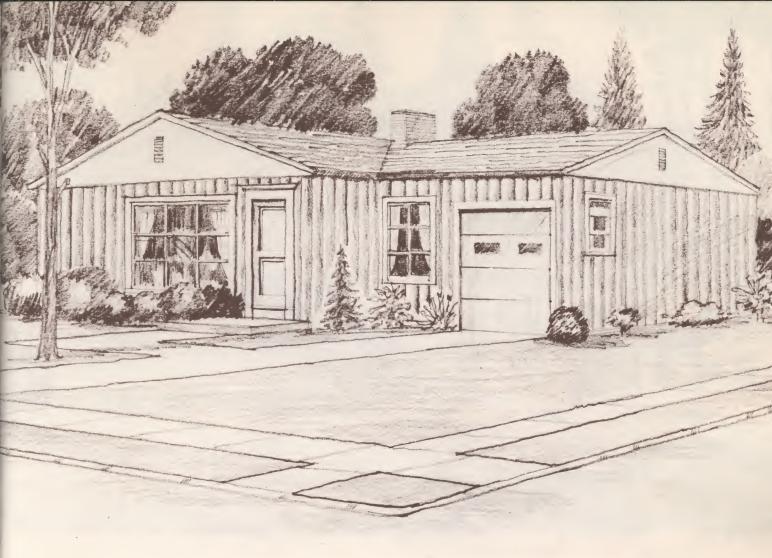


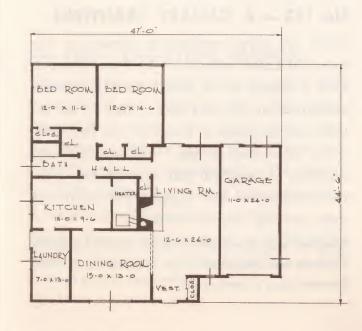


No. 116 - THE OLD HICKORY

This standard design yields itself to various floor plans. If you believe in practical and wholesome living, this is the place for you. Low in cost, it is made up of split logs with the inside of the log finished to give a knotty pine or cedar interior.





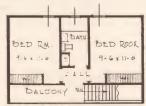


FLOOR PLAN

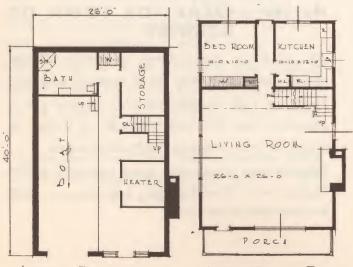
No. 140 — IDEAL FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY

An attractive ranch home possessing all the charm and beauty you could possibly wish for. Here is a well thought out plan to give you a generous home that will take a lot of living. It is easy to erect and amazingly inexpensive.





BILCONY PLAN



LOWER FI.OOR PLAN

UPPER TLOOR PLAN

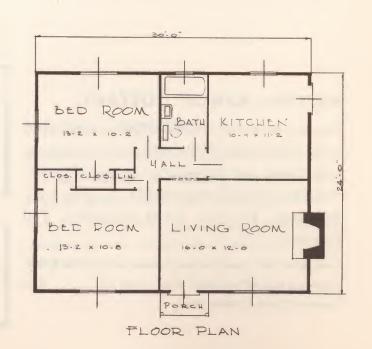
No. 133 — A CHALET BEAUTIFUL

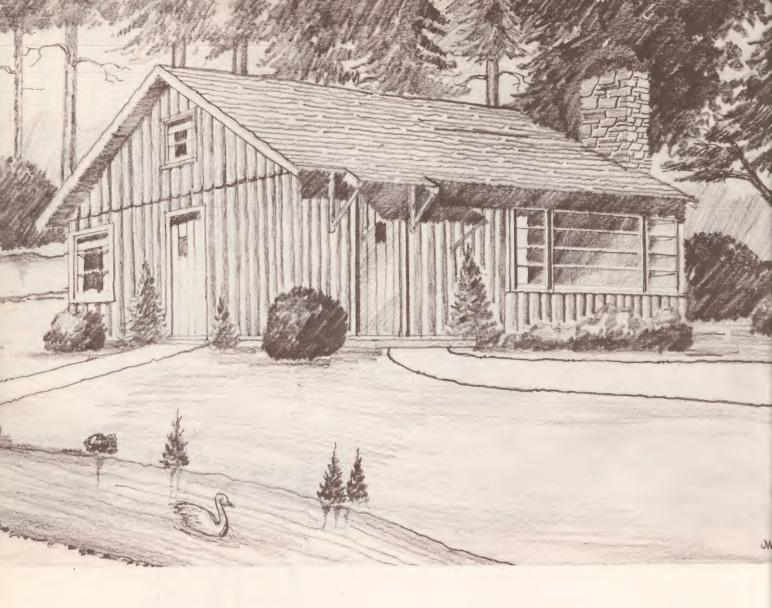
There are many outstanding features in this beautiful chalet with its tri-level arrangement. Here a sloping site is widely used that proves economical at the same time. Much of the interior attractiveness is found in the two story living room with its many windows and large fireplace. A beautiful plan that deviates from the conventional and possesses the charm for those desiring luxurious comfort.



No. 130 - VACATION MANOR

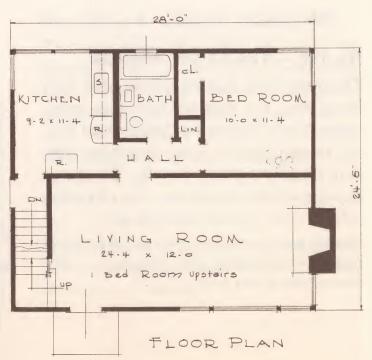
This space saving large-little house offers luxurious living at a minimum cost. Here again, construction is quite simple. Easily erected during vacation time by using vertical logs that form the inside and outside walls. The savings in money and time are amazing. Yes, a log cabin today is within the reach of everyone.

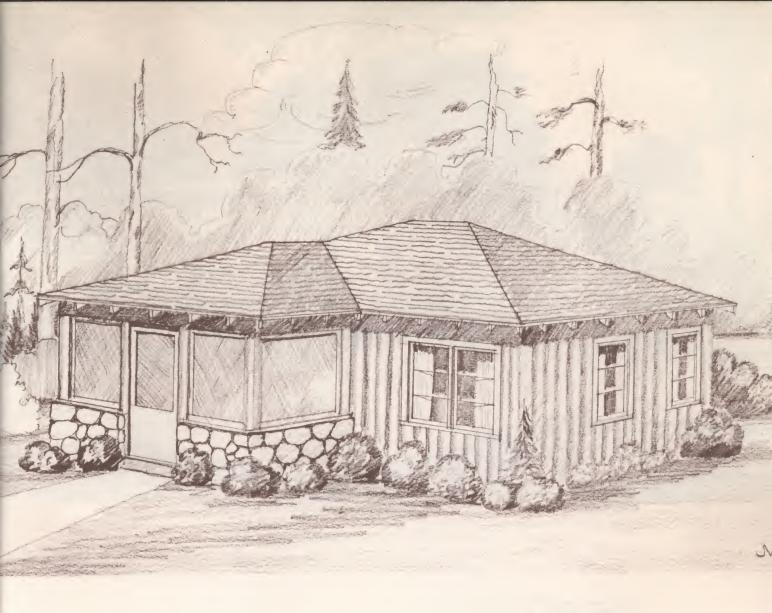


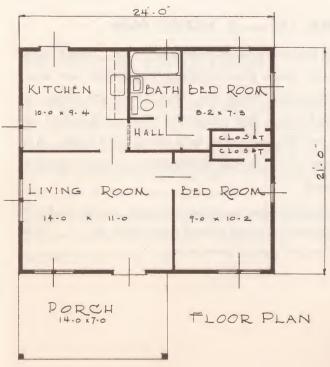


No. 134 - RANCH COTTAGE

Blending beautifully with a natural setting about it this home is completely individual. It expresses both charm and hospitality. In this plan you will find an excellent example to fit your every day needs. For year 'round occupancy. Full basement.

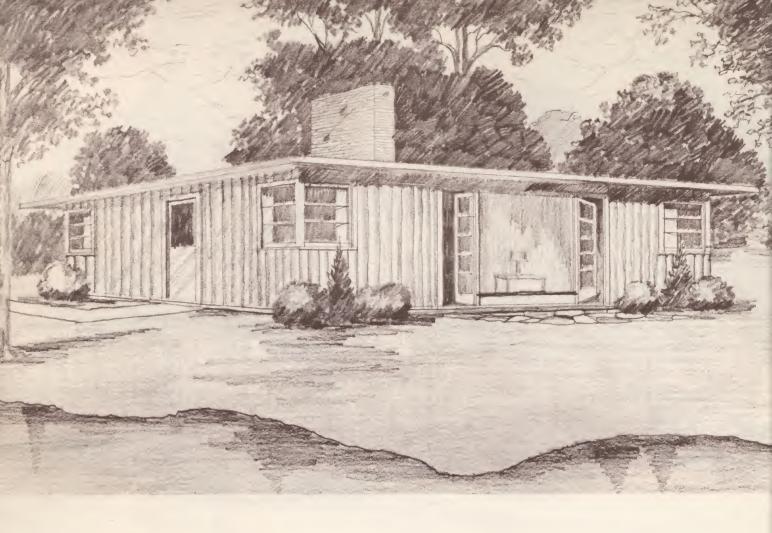


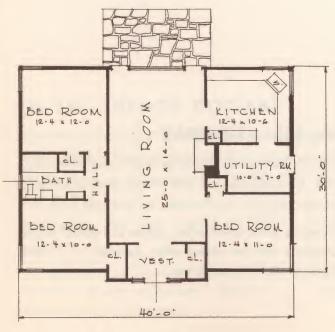




No. 123 — HOLIDAY

Simple beauty, outstanding anywhere, your cabin can be inexpensive and small yet charming. Here the porch can be used as an extra room.

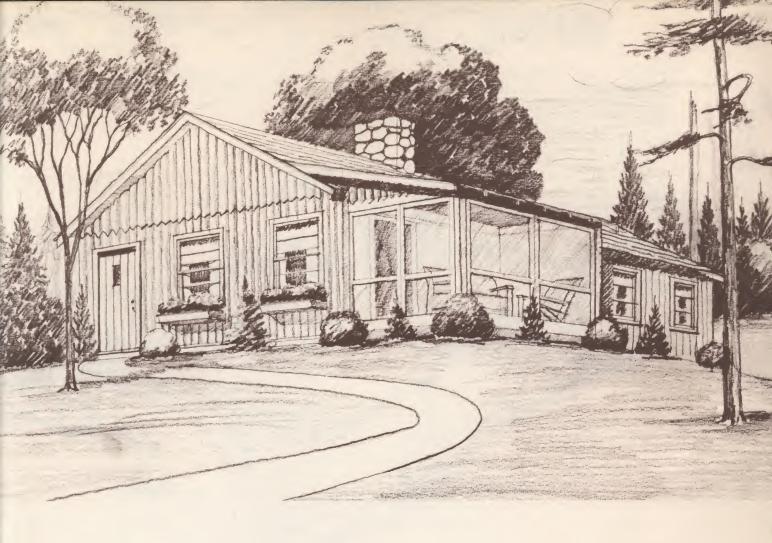




FLOOR PLAN

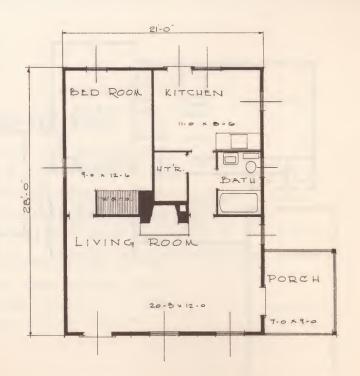
No. 135 — A HOME RUN

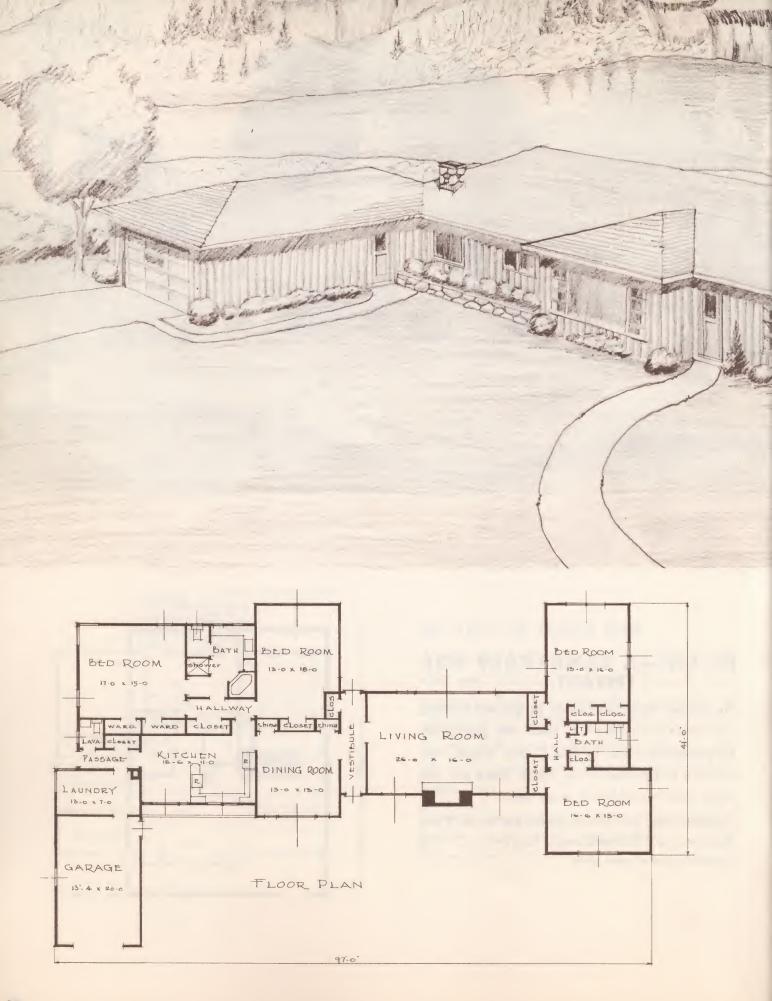
A house just doesn't have to be big. We all know that good planning and proportion are more important than size. Yes, there are plenty of real hits in this wonderful plan. It is one of our favorites and a plan well worth your study. And best of all — you won't need a bulging pocket-book.



No. 149 — A SANCTUARY FOR PRIVACY

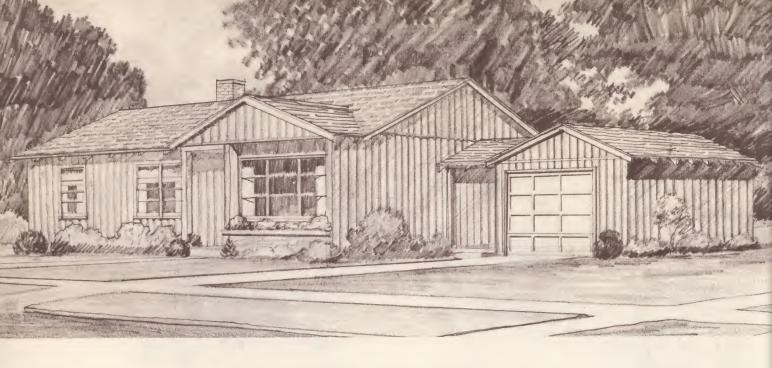
No wonder more and more people are moving out into the country. A small but generously proportioned plan. It has a cosy porch that serves as an outdoor sitting room. Here you can enjoy year 'round living at its best.





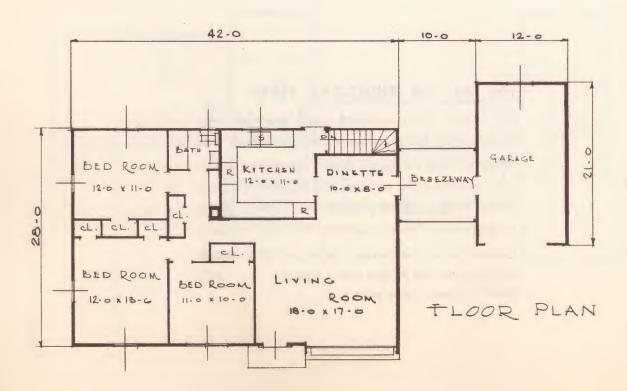


No. 141 — A BIRDS-EYE VIEW



No. 120 — GRACIOUS SIMPLICITY

This three bedroom plan provides an abundance of comfortable living at a minimum investment. Give this home the setting it deserves — a lot with trees and plenty of them. Full basement. Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$15.00 Duplicate sets with original order. Each set......................... 5.00 Reversed plans at same price.





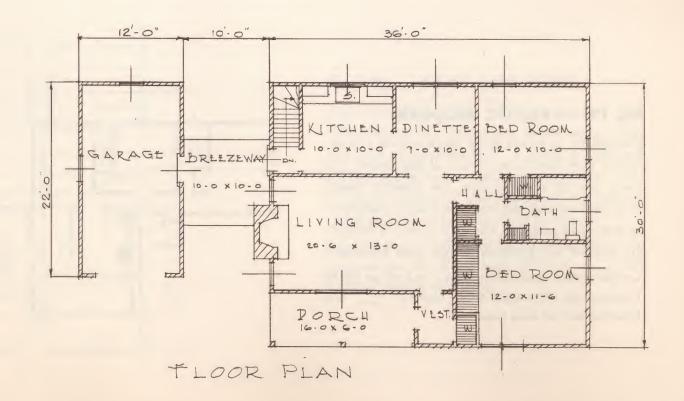
No. 127 — A PRIZE PACKAGE

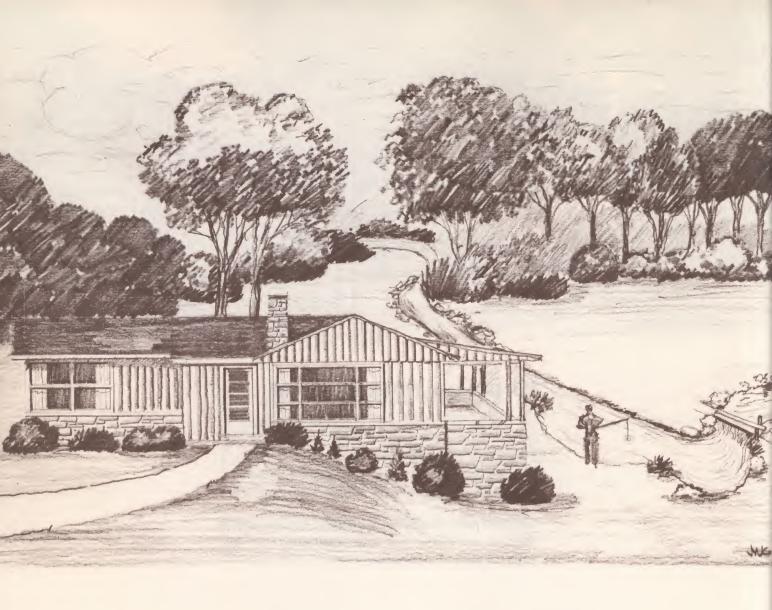
Do high prices have you stymied? Well, don't let your dreams collapse. Here is a "honey" of a plan and a terrific favorite with our readers; a home that can well be labeled, "A PRIZE ECONOMY PACKAGE." Full basement.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$15.00

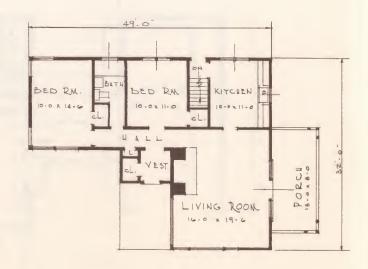
Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

Reversed plans at same price.

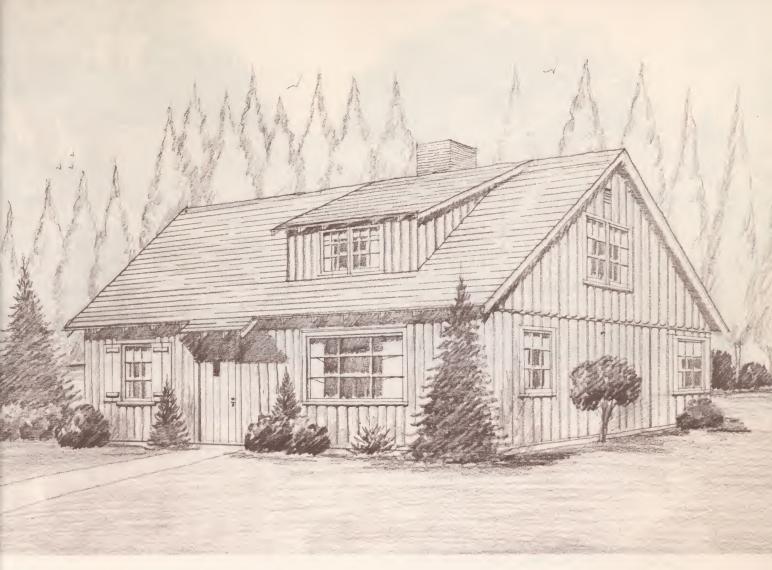


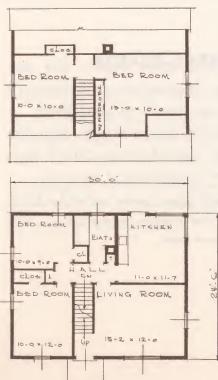


No. 131 - RUSTIC MODERN



TLOOR PLAN





No. 152 — NEAT AND TRIM

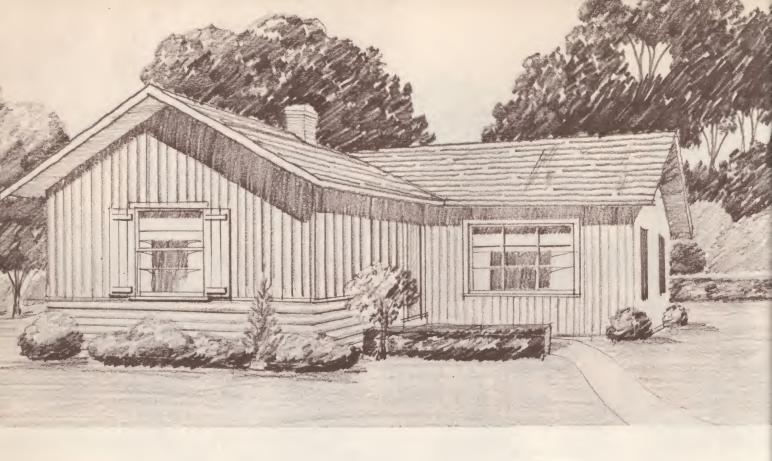
And with extra rooms upstairs. A house that will give more comfort per dollar spent than you ever thought possible. A house in logs will always require only a minimum of upkeep. This is a good substantial plan for year 'round living and is suitable to any site. Full basement.

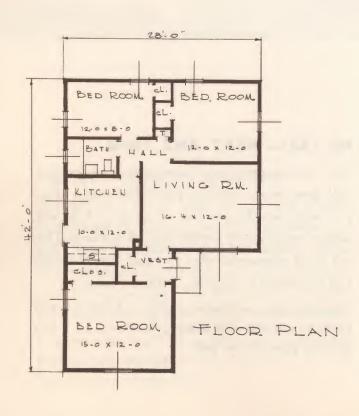
Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

Reversed plans at same price.

FIRST & SECOND FLOOR PLANS





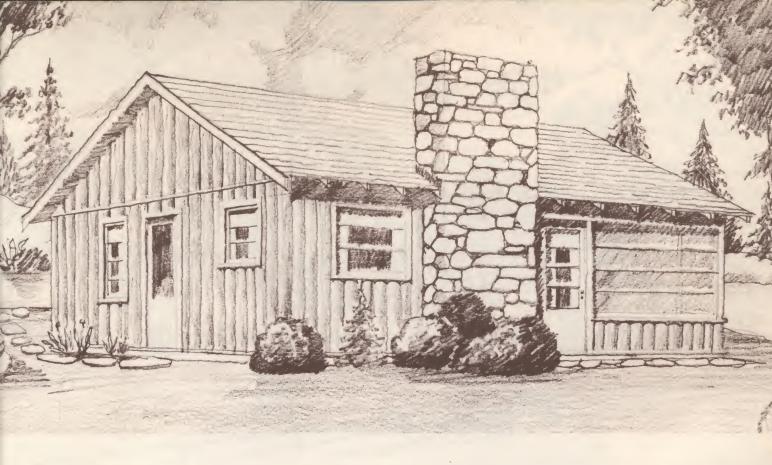
No. 168 — RURAL BEAUTY

Here is economy, adaptability and comfort all wrapped up in one bundle of good living. A wonderfully planned three bedroom home that blends in with its natural setting. You'll thoroughly enjoy the arrangement of its rooms.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

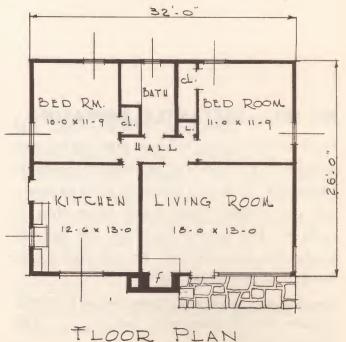
Reversed plans at same price.



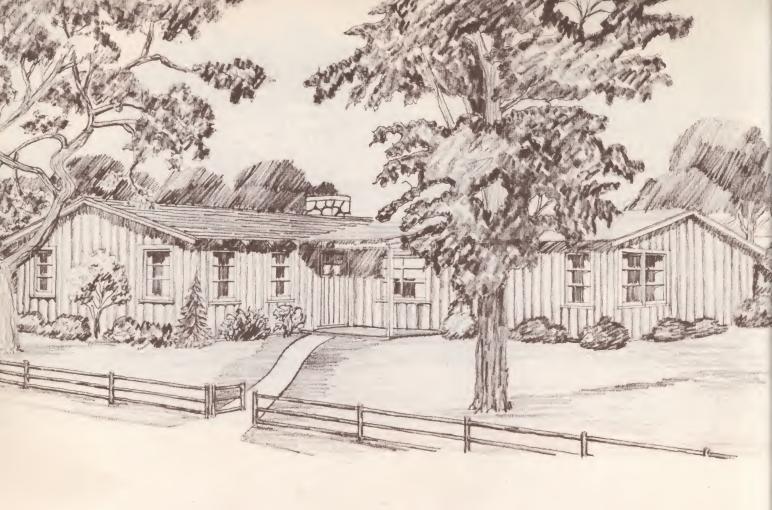
No. 138 - ON THE WATER'S EDGE

Right out of your door and into your boat. What we all dream about; a vacation home right on the water's edge. This attractive plan promises plenty of comfort with plenty of room.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$12.50 Duplicate sets with original order. Each set 5.00 Reversed plans at same price.



TLOOR PLAN



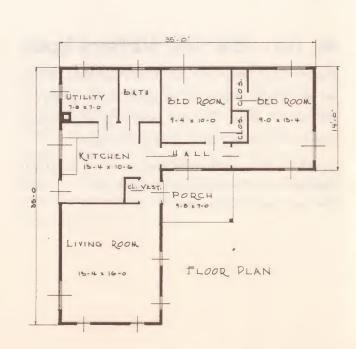
No. 183 - INSTANTLY APPEALING

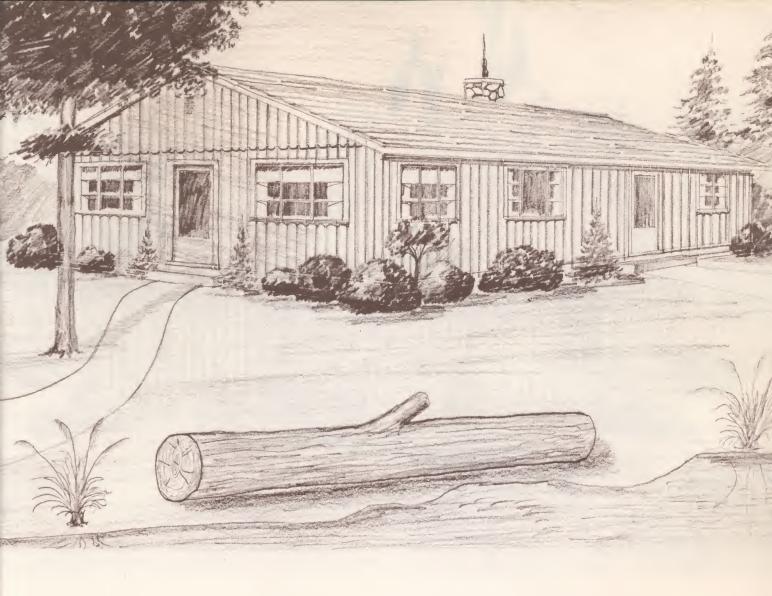
It is as small as a two bedroom plan can be; but it makes up for its lack of size with its appealing personality. In its very simplicity it has an openness that makes it seem much larger than it really is. The bedrooms are ideal for built-in bunks that have drawers. Be sure your lot is wooded for this splendid plan.

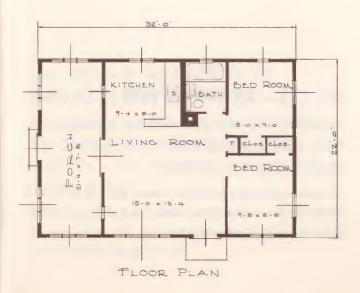
Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

Reversed plans at same price.

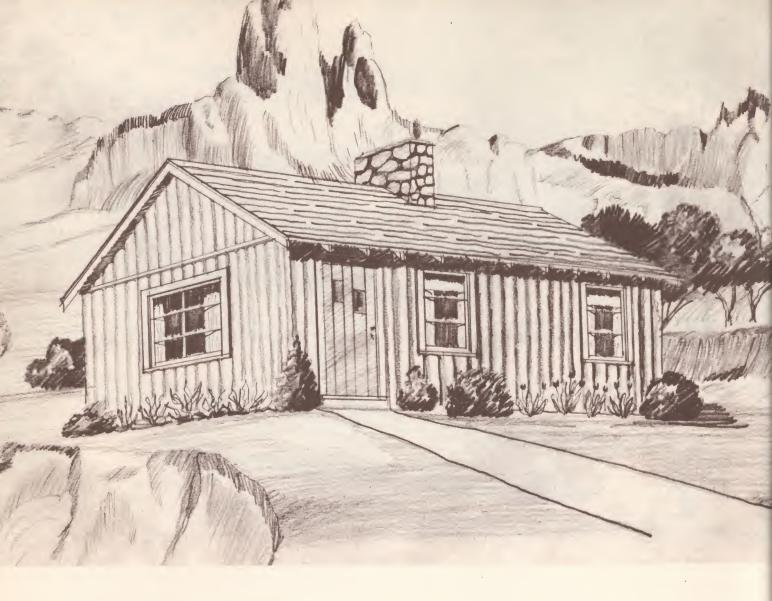


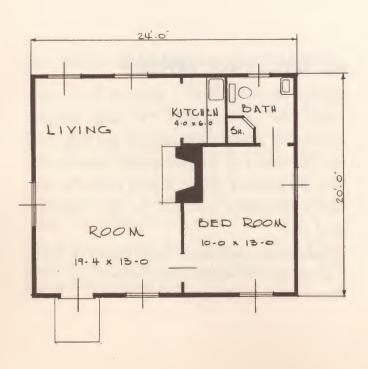




No. 169 — EASY LEISURE

Skillful planning lends a spacious air to this "small but big" cottage. The large window areas create a bright cheerfulness and help capture the beauty of the surrounding countryside. Note the spacious porch. A good answer to that "dollar stretching question" in this unusually good plan.





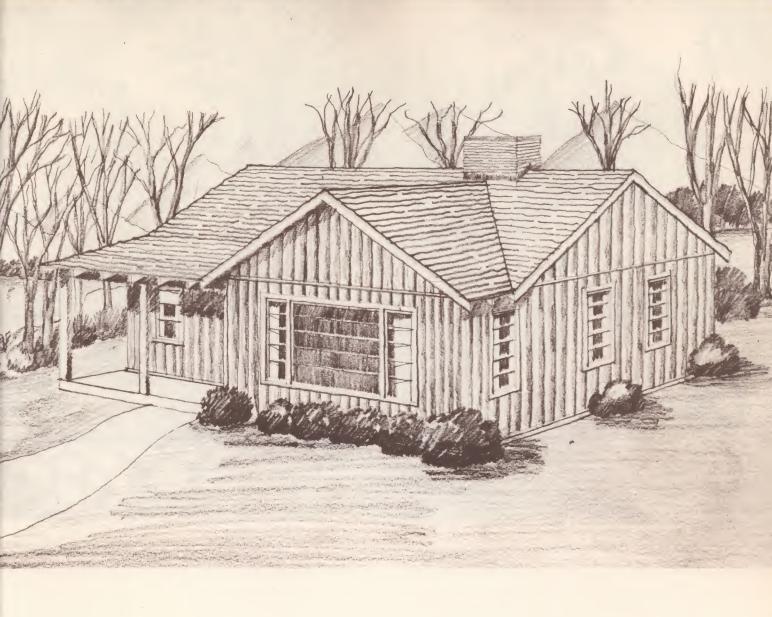
No. 122 — DESIGNED FOR PLEASURE

Compact, cosy and with nothing missing in this basic minimum plan with its living room, bedroom, kitchenette and bath.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$10.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

Reversed plans at same price.



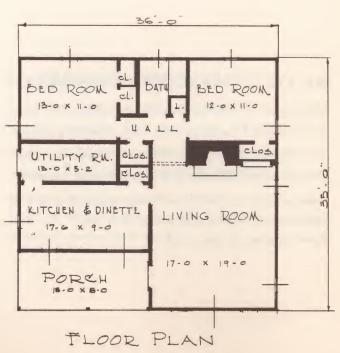
No. 139 — A CREATION IN EFFICIENCY

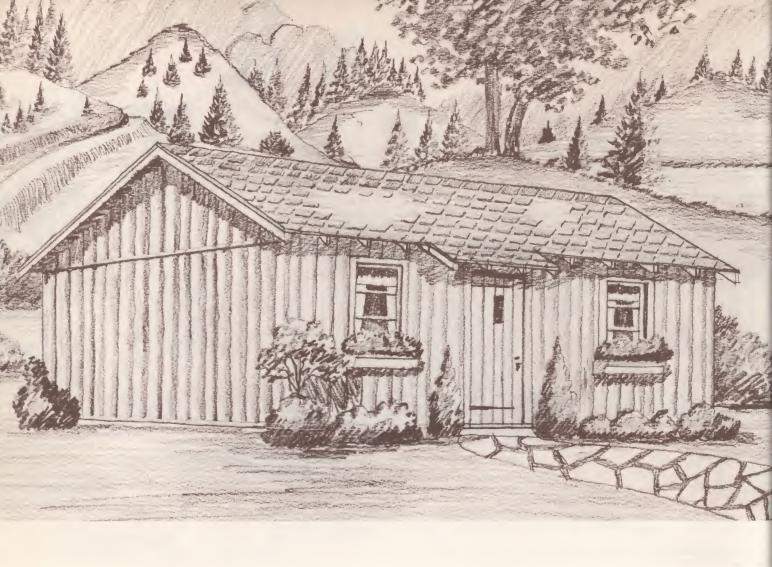
And schemed for easy upkeep. The interior of this excellent plan is completely modern. It is adaptable to any site you may choose and easy on your budget.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$12.50

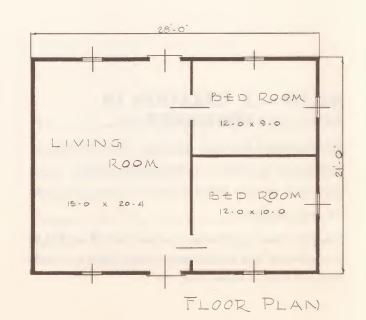
Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

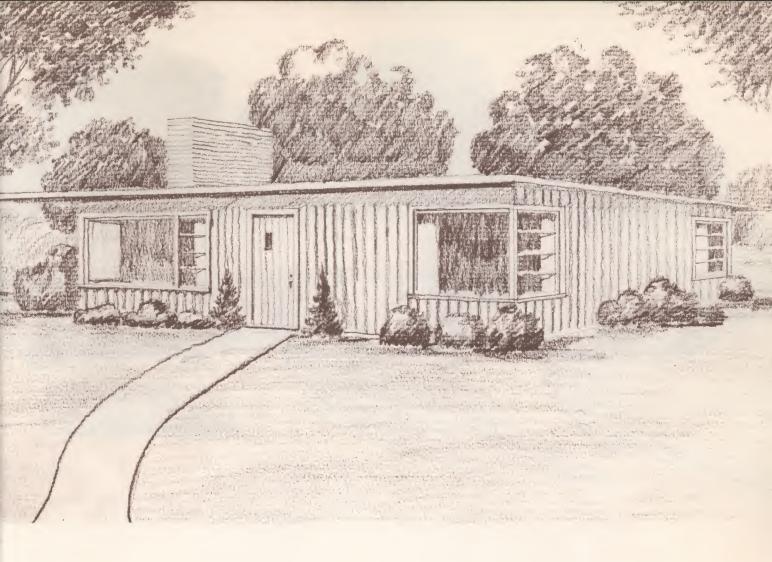
Reversed plans at same price.

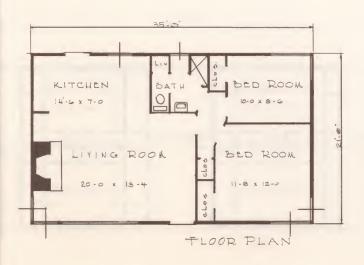




No. 112 - A VACATION RETREAT







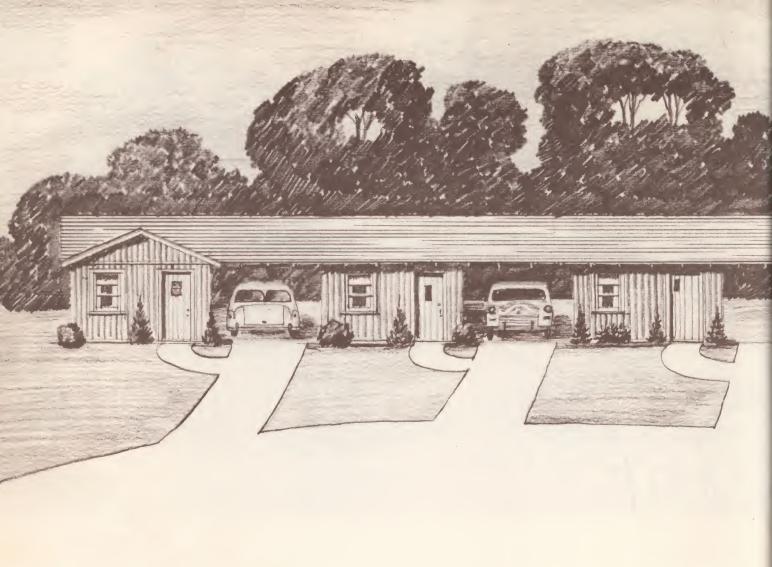
No. 148 — IN GOOD TASTE

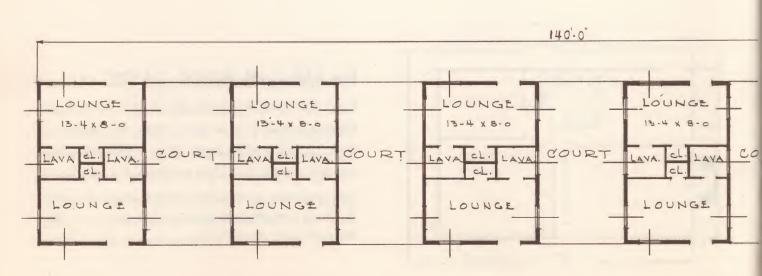
Long low lines make this home seem spread out, though actually it is not large. It's lovely to look at and easy to keep up — a plan that goes towards the modern; but traditional in its charm.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$12.50

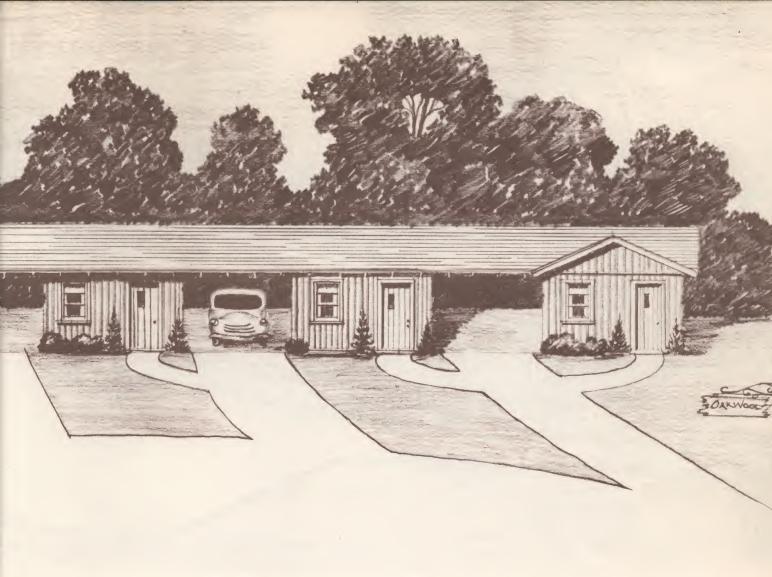
Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

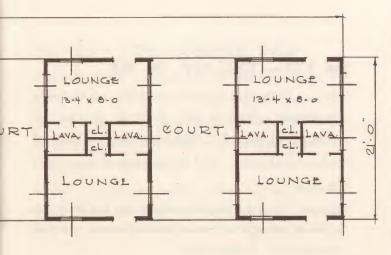
Reversed plans at same price.





FLOOR PLAN





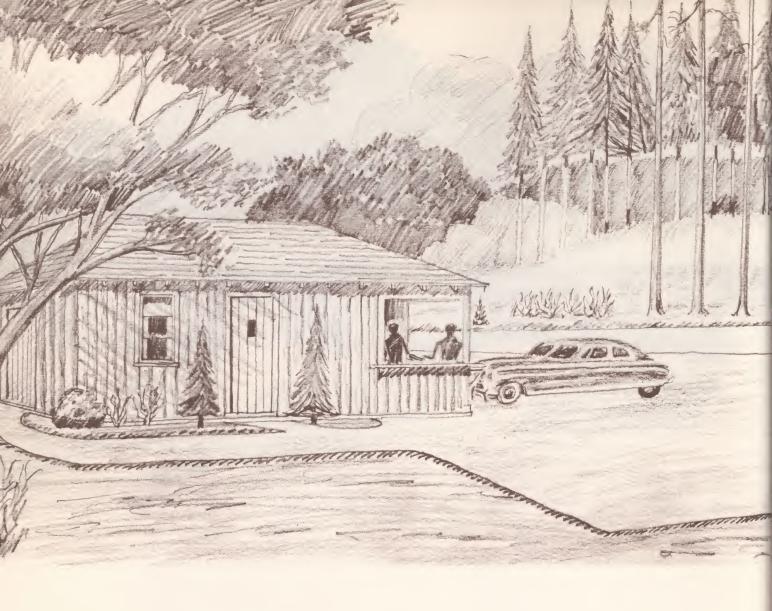
No. 144 — OAKWOOD TOURIST COURT

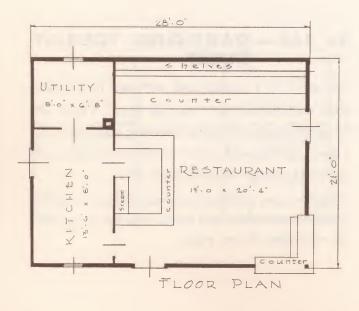
You can be a proud host serving the tourists with accommodations such as these. There are 12 units, each providing adequate comfort. It's a good looking and smart tourist court that will certainly attract business your way.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$25.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

Reversed plans at same price.





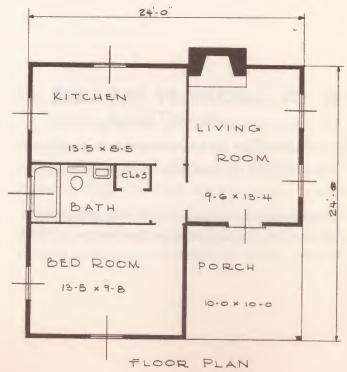
No. 110 - THE NIP 'N SIP

Here's a plan that extends a feeling of extreme friendliness, where loafing is made pleasant by its simple charm. It's adaptable for any type of modern equipment and designed as a space saving unit.



No. 124 — FOR SUMMER FUN

A small cabin to delight the heart of all; the lover of nature, hunter or sportsman. Small indeed, yet it contains all the room necessary to be entirely comfortable. It's very simple to put up and very economical.





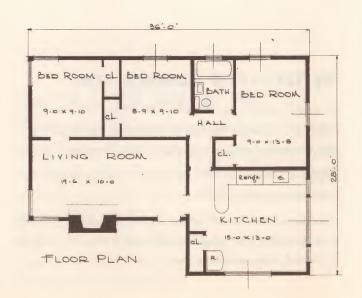
No. 172 — HOUSE BY THE LAKE

An attractive plan that fits its site perfectly. It has what it takes for happy carefree summer vacations. It has an unusually good room arrangement.

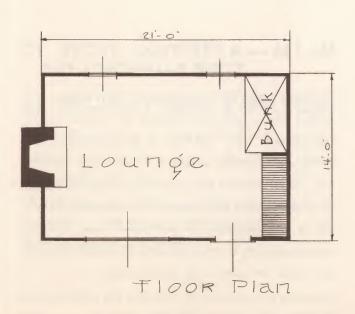
Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$15.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

Reversed plans at same price.



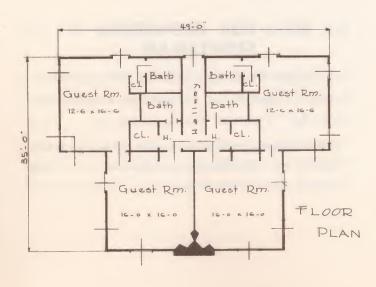




No. 107 — FOR THE ACTIVE SPORTSMAN

For fishing, hunting or boating and a place to lounge. Designed for the eyes of a sportsman. Here the "Welcome" mat is always out.





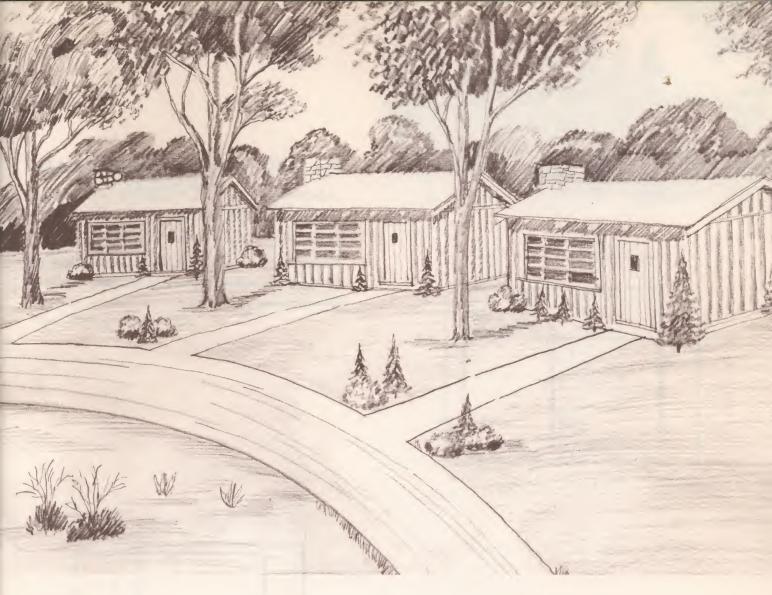
No. 126 — A STEPPING STONE TO YOUR RAINBOW'S END

Multiple units effect economy. This design embodies the additional feature of rustic charm and beauty. It's "TOPS" as a guest home, inviting, attractive, unusual. Here the traveler will always return and enjoy the warm hospitality that bespeaks the place. Note that the plumbing is concentrated in one small area, thereby reducing costs to a minimum. A closet for each unit does not affect the spaciousness.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$15.00

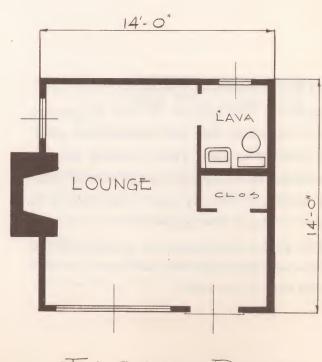
Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 5.00

Reversed plans at same price.



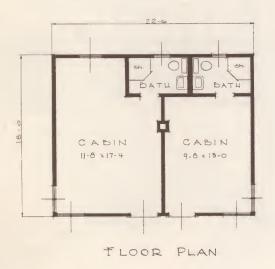
No. 109—THEY SMILE A WELCOME

A no-vacancy sign will be inevitable if you have lodgings such as these. A good design that makes good sense anywhere.



TLOOR PLAN





No. 101 — GUEST HOUSE

Simplicity is the keynote in this all-purpose house. One room that can accommodate those extra guests or to use as a game room or a weekend cottage. For the commercially minded, here is an excellent over-nite guest house that is as simple to erect as it is inexpensive.

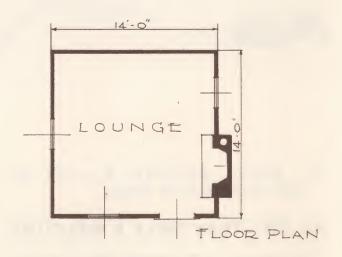
No. 164 - MODERN GUEST CABIN

Adaptable to any site, this pretty and inexpensive double unit will fit snugly into its surroundings. A sturdy plan for real economy.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$ 8.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 4.00

Reversed plans at same price.





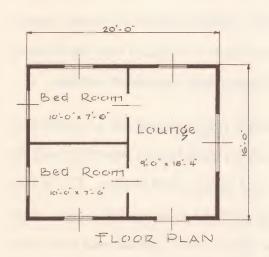
No. 106 — DOUBLED UP FOR ECONOMY

Here's a plan that extends a feeling of welcome; a plan that will offer large scale comfort to the tourist at low cost to you.

Complete Ipans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$ 7.50

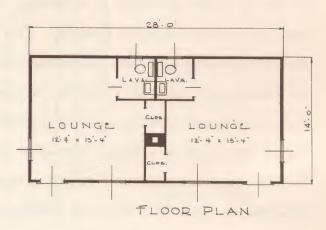
Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 3.50

Reversed plans at same price.









No. 113 — FOR THOSE WHO CRAVE THE SUN AND AIR

Built with vertical half logs, where the inside of the log forms the inner wall. This exceptional economy factor should never be overlooked. Can be built in a few days. No need to waste, all your vacation time to build a place for next summer.

Complete plans, specifications, lumber and mill list...\$ 8.00

Duplicate sets with original order. Each set.................. 4.00

Reversed plans at same price.

Building and Preparing Foundations

When preparing the foundation, bear in mind that the nature of the ground is a determining factor in deciding the depth at which the footings are to be placed. When the ground consists of clay or similar substance, it is necessary to place the footings below the frost line. This is done to prevent the frost from penetrating under the footing and causing the foundation to raise. However, when the building is located in a sandy region, the danger of raising is lessened as the sand does not freeze as hard and permits of more expansion in itself. It is often the practice to pour concrete slabs without footings where it can be definitely determined that the area consists of sandy soil.

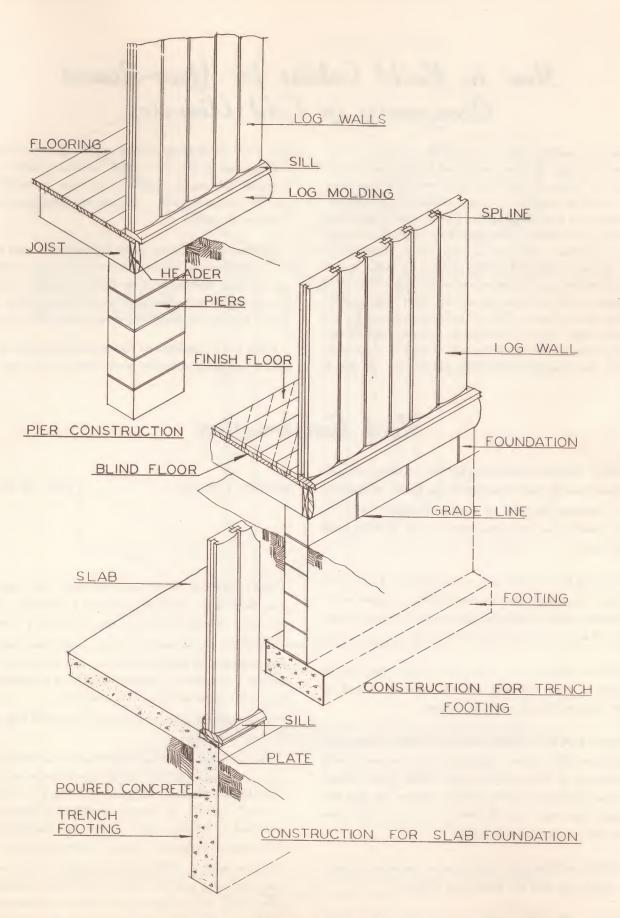
The ratio of cement, sand and gravel for foundations or piers should be 1 part cement, 3 parts sand and 5 parts gravel.

The serious objection to concrete floors comes from the knowledge that moisture penetrates through the concrete and causes damp and cold floors. In preparing a concrete floor sufficient drainage should be provided so that the water does not seek its level under the concrete thereby causing constant dampness. Before the slab is poured an area 18 inches in depth should be excavated and filled with small stones or coarse ground; on top of this a layer of fifteen or

thirty pound felt should be laid to provide a moisture barrier. This is a black tar paper frequently used on frame buildings and applied over the sheeting or roof boards to serve the same purpose, namely a moisture barrier. This process reduces the infiltration of dampness through the floor.

Recently the use of mica in concrete for floors has been developed. This acts as insulation and prevents heat from escaping through the floor. However, this requires an extra operation, as it is advisable to pour a layer of regular cement about two inches in thickness over the insulated slab to provide a hard and smooth surface.

In building a slab foundation, it is important that the sills are placed at the edge all around the building, and securely held in place. This is done by setting bolts into the concrete every three feet. The width of your outside wall determines the width of the sill plate. Use either 2 x 4 or 2 x 6 sills. Then with a brace and bit bore holes into the sill spaced exactly to conform with the space of the holes in the concrete and bolt the base down into the concrete to assure rigidity. Countersink the nut into the sill so the bolt does not protrude above the surface of the sill. See foundation construction details.



Foundation Details

How to Build Cabins for Year-Round Occupancy in Cold Climates

Cabins are usually built for part-time occupancy. The housing shortage, however, has forced many persons to occupy their cabins the year round. To provide greater comfort as well as economy it is then advisable to convert the structure to a year round home. This is done by insulating the ceiling and walls. When wood floors are used these also can be insulated. The outside walls can be insulated by first applying horizontal furring strips 2 x 2 inches spaced about two feet apart all around the outer walls. Then place blanket or roll insulation against the outer wall, making certain that at least a layer of building paper covers the furring strips. Any of a number of available types of material can be used to cover the walls — such as sheet rock, knotty pine boards, composition board, etc. If this is

done when the building is being erected, be sure to notify your supplier so that the window and door jambs can be furnished wide enough so the furring strips and wall board can butt against the jamb. This will avoid the necessity of stripping the jambs.

Window and door trim can be applied in the usual manner. Ceilings can be insulated by merely pouring or applying insulation material between the ceiling joists. Ventilation should be provided above the insulated ceiling area. This is done by installing louvers at each end of the roof.

Floors can be insulated by closing off the bottoms of the joists or applying insulation board over the sub floor.

Roof Construction

For more complete instructions on roof framing and construction consult your local library for books on this subject. However the rules are simple for simple roofs. In cabin construction four basic types of roofs are most commonly used.

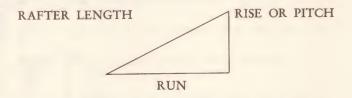
HIP ROOF: — A hip roof is the type that has roof on all four, six, or eight sides of the building. In other words the outside walls of the cabin do not extend over the roof line. All sides of the roof meet at the top.

GABLE ROOF: — A gable roof is the type that is straight in front and rear and the sidewalls extend up above the roof line to meet the rafters.

SHED ROOFS: — Shed roofs are similar to flat roofs except that they rise to a steep pitch, and are used mostly on dormers, or those parts of attics which break through the roof to provide windows or stair clearance. A shed roof extends from outer wall of dormer to ridge only, unless when used for porch construction.

PITCH: — Roof pitch is the slope or steepness of a roof. The steeper the roof the greater the pitch.

RUN: — The distance from the outside edge of the outer wall to the center or ridge line.



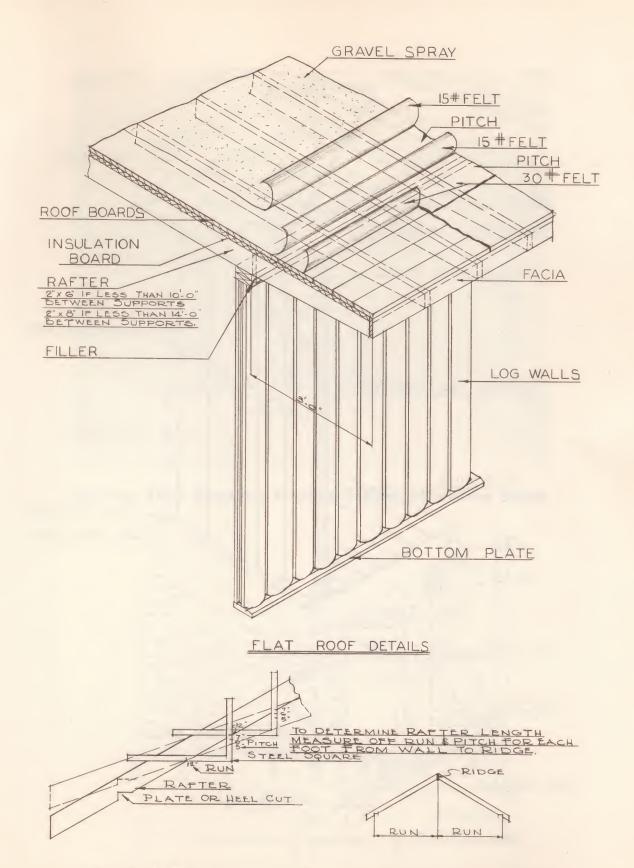
FLAT ROOFS: — Flat roofs are what the name implies, flat and do not slope more than a few inches. They generally overhang the front of the cabin from 2 to 4 feet.

Flat roofs can be used in climates where snow loads become excessive by building them to resist such loads. This type of roof requires a heavier rafter than a pitched roof since it acts more as a joist than a rafter.

Snow weighs as much as 30 pounds per square foot, when piled one foot high.

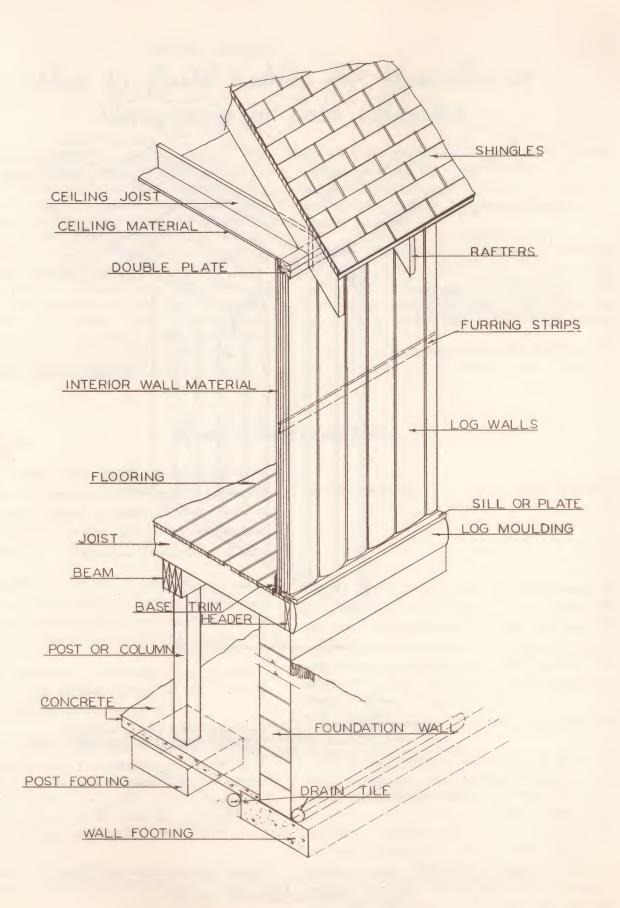
Size of rafter should be determined by the distance between supports. A 2" x 6" rafter should never have more than 10'-0" between supports. A 2" x 8", 14'-0" a 2" x 10", 17'-0". If distances greater than these are encountered a building expert should be consulted, since such cases are outside the scope of common practice.

Rafters on flat roofs should be bridged by placing between rafters a piece of wood of the same dimensions as rafter itself, and as long as the distance between rafters which is usually 14", since rafters on flat roofs should never be spaced more than 16" center to center.

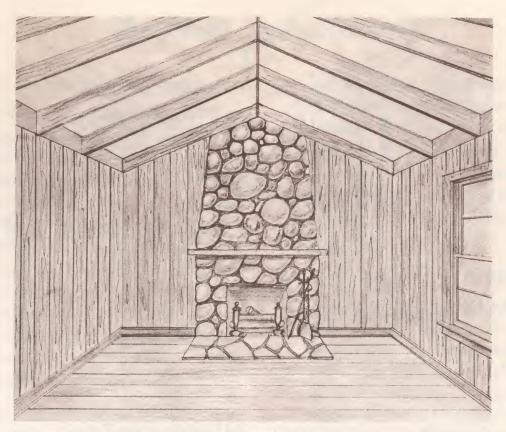


HOW TO DETERMINE LENGTH AND PITCH OF RAFTERS

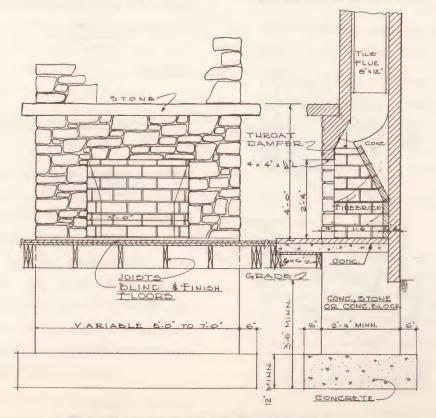
Roof Details



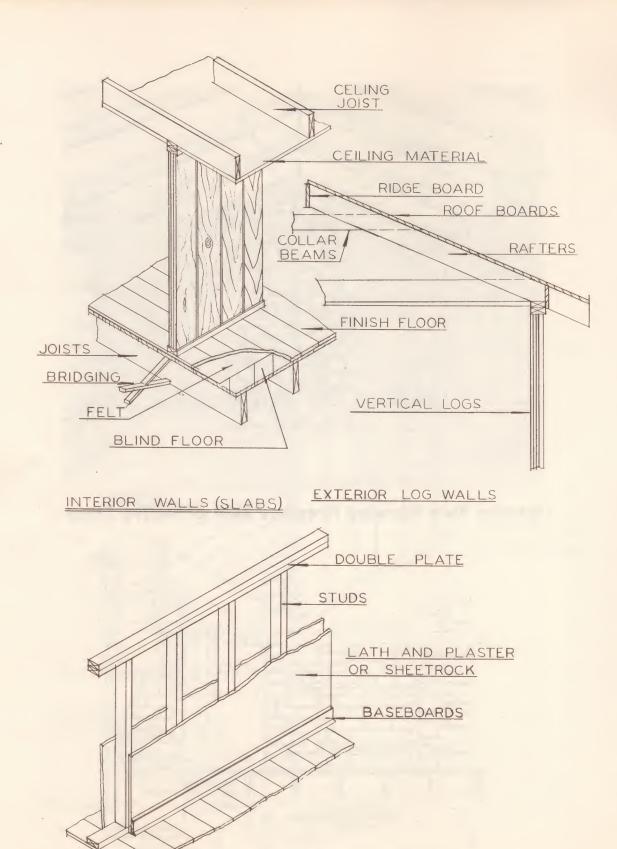
Basement Construction Details



Interior View Showing Fireplace Built of Native Stone



Fireplace Construction Details



INTERIOR WALLS

Sidewall Construction Details

Questions and Answers

- Q. What is meant by the word cabin?
- A. Cabin, the word used throughout this book, designates a simple structure primarily intended for recreational purposes or part time occupancy. It is of one story and consists of one to five or six rooms, but in most cases only three or four rooms, seldom will have a foundation other than a few stone or concrete piers and be capable of being built by an amateur. Log cabins are firmly rooted in American history and it will be a long time before, in the mind of the average American, any other structure can replace it as a symbol of primitive comfort.
- Q. Why are log cabins erected mostly for summer homes?
- A. The reason most people prefer log cabin construction for summer homes is because they offer a rustic beauty that blends more perfectly with the surroundings and are a symbol of our glorious American history.
- Q. Are log cabins made of half logs structurally strong?
- A. A test made by a group of engineers proves conclusively that resistance to wind in this type of construction is greater than that of average conventional frame constructions. Comparison half log construction, wind resistance 70 lbs. per square foot as compared with wind resistance of 30-40 lbs. per square foot for conventional construction. Technical engineers report of October 6th, 1947 furnished upon request.
- Q. Does the thickness of the log have any effect upon the structural strength of log buildings?

- A. Yes, when using natural logs the thickness of material varies and the strength of the structure is affected, but is not sufficiently weakened to have any effect on the factors of wind resistance and structural strength for the overall wall area the tests above referred to take into consideration such variations.
- Q. What is the life of the average log cabin?
- A. A log cabin will last as long as any other type of wood building. Throughout the country it is not uncommon to find log cabins one hundred years old and still in habitable condition. The many historical landmarks that are constructed of logs and have stood one hundred years and longer are evidences of this fact.
- Q. What different types of material are commonly used for log cabin construction?
- A. Full round logs, half logs, representing onehalf of a pole, slabs made to appear as half logs, dimensional lumber milled into half log and log siding which can be applied to the studding to give a horizontal effect.
- Q. Is a log cabin as comfortable as any other structure?
- A. A log cabin, like any other type of building, can be made comfortable by performing good workmanship. The difference is that log cabin construction is much more simple. Many conveniences can be added to the present day cabins to make the simple structure as comfortable as any city home.
- Q. What are some of these conveniences?
- A. Chief among the simple conveniences are, of

Questions and Answers

course, indoor plumbing and oil or gas heat for cooking as well as heating, and fireplaces designed to conserve much of the heat which would otherwise escape through the chimney.

- Q. What treatment, if any, should be applied to logs to prevent shrinkage and expansion and discourage termites and other wood destroying insects?
- A. In recent years paint manufacturers have developed solutions containing germicidal agents that destroy insects, and also seal the pores against moisture thereby reducing the amount of expansion and contraction of logs. In addition this solution reduces the danger of decay and prolongs the life of any material to which it is applied. This liquid can be applied either by brush or spray. Directions for use are printed on the can.
- Q. What kind of logs are most satisfactory for building log cabins?
- A. Opinions may vary as to the desirability of certain kinds of logs, depending upon the locality where the log cabin will be situated. It is only natural that in each locality the native wood is recommended, because the people living in their respective communities have learned how best to adapt the native logs to their requirements. In the Middle West and East pine, cedar and spruce are used extensively with cedar and spruce having preference. However, such wood as spruce and balsam also have found their place among large producers. In the West redwood is preferred because of its historic and romantic past in which it has withstood all elements and proved itself capable of sur-

passing any other kind for outside use. It is known as Sequoia, the "Tree Eternal," which was so named by the Indians. Red and white fir also have been used extensively with good results.

- Q. Does log cabin construction require different floor and foundation structure?
- A. No. The floor and foundation structure is the same as that of conventional buildings. See construction details.
- Q. Is it more difficult to make windows watertight in log construction?
- A. Care must always be exercised in framing windows into a building. This is true of log construction as well. See construction details for window framing and note that the side casing and head casing overlap a 2 x 4 stud and header, mortised into the adjoining logs. A thorough job of caulking should be done around all windows and doors.
- Q. What type of roof is most adaptable for log cabins?
- A. It is well to remember that a log cabin that appears to have grown from the ground on which it stands presents the best appearance. With this thought in mind, the roof should be held to a moderately low pitch so that this impression is not destroyed. A pitch of five to seven inches rise per foot keep this appearance intact and is recommended.
- Q. In cold climates, what will prevent a low pitch roof from sagging under a heavy snow load?
- A. This condition can be easily prevented by using rafters of adequate strength. A cabin

Questions and Answers

erected with 2 x6 rafters supported with rafter ties or even trussed will withstand the additional weight caused by "snowloads." See construction details — "Roof Construction."

- Q. How far should the roof eaves extend over the sides and ends of a log building?
- A. The overhang of roofs is as important in retaining the "grown from the ground" effect as is the pitch of a roof. Hence, the amount of overhang is usually determined by the size of the cabin. Care must also be exercised not to extend the roof too far or the cabin will take on an overloaded appearance. For small to medium size cabins the eaves should measure from ten to sixteen inches and for larger structures upward to twenty-four inches could be used without causing an unbalanced appearance.
- Q. What type of outside finish should be applied to a log cabin?
- A. First of all, it must be decided by the owner what color is desired. In most cases a good cabin oil is preferred. Many paint manufacturers have developed a clear oil particularly adaptable for log cabins. This is perhaps the best type to use, since it has been specifically prepared for exterior use. Color may be added to conform with the owners preference. Many cabin oils are highly permanent and resist bleaching out by rain and moisture, are resistant to sun, heat, salt water, steam, fumes and extreme temperature changes. The oil should be transparent and impart a

high gloss to the surface of the wood, resistant to impact damage, chipping, flaking or cracking. This type of cabin finish is washable and maintains wood in its natural beauty. It makes upkeep much easier than ordinary painting. When purchasing a finish for your log cabin, make certain that these qualities are present.

- Q. What is the most economical way of erecting interior partitions?
- A. The old conventional method of putting up studding and then applying wall covering to form a finished partition has given way to the use of finished boards which are tongue and grooved or keyed with splines. These are cut the exact height of the walls, allowing space at both top and bottom to apply a plate. When 3/4" to 11/8" in material is used, it is well to rabbet a groove into the plate and insert the partition board. This will hold the partition firmly in place and will prevent shifting or warping. Since the weight of the roof is carried by the exterior walls, the partition is not required to carry much weight. Where the building is wide and part of the weight rests upon a bearing partition, it is advisable to use 11/2" to 2" planking. The type of boards should coincide with the interior of the logs so the natural beauty of the rooms can be maintained. When these walls are treated with a proper interior finish, the results are most satisfactory and the saving is substantial. Aside from the saving in material costs, the labor is cut to an absolute minimum. The doors can be made of the same planking, thus requiring only a narrow door jamb.

An Open Letter to Our Readers:

In the preceding pages we have presented plans and information which we feel present the basic fundamentals for selecting and planning your own log structure. We have endeavored through these plans to bring to you one that should fit your own special need.

Each design has been carefully chosen for its uniqueness and adaptability to fit almost any site you may wish to choose; either for a vacation home or a suburban dwelling.

The sketches and perspectives show how your home will look when it is completed; but are of course inadequate as a guide to build your home. You will need blueprints, all elevations, plans for a foundation, basement and fireplace.

You will want details showing built-in features, stairways, balconies, etc.

You will need complete specifications which explain the construction details, give list of lumber and mill supplies required. These blueprints and specifications for each plan are available at a nominal cost.

We feel that it is our duty to provide you with this basic service so that you will be able to further avail yourself of the "KNOW-HOW" which is provided in this book.

Sincerely,

LOG CABIN SALES CO.

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